The New-York Times.

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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE

IN GOLD COIN.

SECURE PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

These Bonds are an absolute first claim upon the most valuable and productive portion of the

GRAND NATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

now being rapidly carried across the continent with the favor, aid and supervision of the United States Government, and under the direction of two powerful companies, employing the largest force of laborers ever engaged in a similar undertaking. It is confidently believed that the whole continuous Railroad Line, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, will be completed in 1870, when it must become one of THE MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION in the world.

The line of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD extends from the Terminus of the San Francisco Steamboat Navigation across the best portion of California, Nevada and Utah, to the eastward of Salt Lake, where it will meet and connect with the other parts of the NATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, extending from the Missouri River, and thus form the main artery of trade and travel to and from the Pacific Coast.

The local business merely, upon the completed portion, is astonishingly large and exceedingly profitable. The net profits upon the line since its commencement already exceed TWO MILLIONS IN COIN.

The earnings and expenses for the quarter ending Oct. 31 were as follows, IN GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$593,847 92.	$102,088 61.	$491,759 31

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have received the most valuable franchise ever conferred upon any corporation on this continent, and have, beside their own solid wealth and further subscriptions to the capital stock, the following ample resources for the construction of that portion of their line between Sacramento and the meridian of Salt Lake City:

CASH—Capital, Stock, Subscriptions, Net Earnings, &c.	$11,000,000
CONCESSIONS, &c., from State and Cities of California	2,800,000
Lands, donated from United States, 10,000,000 acres	10,000,000
LOANS, 1864-5 (subordinate lien)	3,000,000
UNITED STATES SUBSIDY BONDS (subordinate lien)	25,517,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (prior lien)	25,517,000
Total Resources on first 726 miles	$77,834,000

By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN in New-York City. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value and accrued interest from July 1 added in currency.

There is an important advantage of about *one per cent. upon the outlay in purchasing before Jan. 1, as the back interest is charged at six per cent. in* CURRENCY, *though repaid in full in* GOLD. At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds, authorized by the PACIFIC RAILROAD acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and represent the preferred claim upon the whole valuable property furnished by donations, subsidies, stock subscriptions, &c. They are, therefore, destined to rank among the best SECURITIES FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT, as they possess special assurances, sanctions and advantages over other corporate securities.

I. They are the *prior lien upon a valuable* and productive Railroad line, in which twice their utmost issue has been invested upon a subordinate lien.

II. The road is *peculiarly exempt from competition*, and must form the Trunk Line of the North American Continent.

III. Fully half the cost of grading the seven hundred and fifty miles west of Sacramento is expended upon the one hundred and fifty miles of mountain section now completed.

IV. The annual interest liabilities of the Company are very light, being less than one-third net earnings of the completed portion.

V. The Bonds, like the revenues of the road, are *payable in coin—principal* as well as interest.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions and others, as combining unusual *safety, stability and profit*.

CONVERSIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

INTO

CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

now realize for the holders from

TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,

WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

Orders can be sent direct, or through responsible Bankers. Bonds sent free of Express charges.

Bonds, Descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William-st., and of

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

TELEGRAMS.

The Conference on the Roman Question Abandoned.

Fenian Demonstrations Prevented by the British Authorities.

Great Victory of the Paraguayans Over the Brazilian Forces.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

The General Conference on the Roman Question Abandoned.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The General Conference on the Roman question has been abandoned, the leading European Governments having finally declined to take part in it.

Views of the Emperor Upon Religious Questions.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 15—Evening.

A deputation from the English Bible Society had an audience with the Emperor NAPOLEON to-day, and presented him with a copy of the Bible.

The Emperor made a brief address to the gentlemen of the deputation, in which he declared that it was his first rule to promote all religions.

Arrival of Baron Magnus.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 15—Evening.

The Baron VON MAGNUS, late Prussian Ambassador to Mexico, has arrived at St. Nazaire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sympathy for the Fenians—The Demonstrations in the Principal Cities Prevented—Precautions Against an Uprising.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 15—Evening.

Public funeral ceremonies in honor of ALLEN, GOULD and LARKIN, which were to have been held to-day in many of the principal cities in England and Ireland, were prevented by the authorities in every place where the attempt was made to carry them out. Much indignation was shown by the crowds in some instances, but no violence was committed.

In this city, battalions of regular troops, to the number of 6,000 men in all, have been kept under arms all day to assist the Police in maintaining order and suppressing any Fenian demonstration.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 15—Evening.

Special precautions have been taken by the Government to check any demonstrations or disturbance on the part of the Fenians or Orangemen in this city, as this was the day which had been appointed for holding the obsequies of the Fenians executed at Manchester. All the drinking-places within the city limits have been closed by order of the magistrates. The whole police force is on duty; soldiers are held in readiness at their barracks; the volunteer armories are all guarded, and vessels-of-war are watching the docks. An attempt was made, in accordance with the Fenian programme previously announced, to form a funeral procession, but it failed. The city is quiet.

It is thought that the Fenians will cease all active attempts against law and order in consequence of the universal horror and indignation caused by the disastrous attempt on Clerkenwell Jail.

Large rewards have been offered by the Government for the discovery and arrest of the guilty parties.

The Clerkenwell Explosion—Examination of the Supposed Delinquents—The Inquest on the Remains of the Victims.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14—Evening.

The Police authorities this morning reported three killed and about forty badly injured by the Clerkenwell explosion yesterday.

TIMOTHY DESMOND, JERRY ALLEN and ANN JUSTICE, who were arrested yesterday near the scene of the explosion, were brought to Bow-street to-day for examination. The only proof of the guilt of the prisoners was the fact of their being near the spot, and flying just after the explosion occurred. The prisoners were subjected to a long and sharp examination in the presence of a large crowd of people. Nothing definite was proved against them, and they were remanded to prison.

Messrs. BURKE and CASEY, two of the Fenians who are confined in Clerkenwell Prison, were brought to Bow-street to-day for examination. Nothing was elicited, and the prisoners were remanded. During the examination Mr. BURKE took occasion to deny all knowledge of the cause of the recent explosion in the prison yard.

The excitement in the city last evening was very great. Nearly all the morning journals to-day have editorial articles on the subject of the explosion.

The entire press seems to be of opinion that the time for lenity toward the Fenians has passed. The *Times* is particularly decided in its remarks, and closes a lengthy article with the following words:

"Let there be no more clemency for Fenianism, which is a mixture of treason and assassination."

Rumors are current that Col. KELLY, the Fenian prisoner, who was rescued at Manchester, is in England, notwithstanding the stories to the contrary, and that he is still directing the movements of the Fenian Brotherhood.

There are those who openly assert that the explosion at Clerkenwell was the result of one of the schemes of KELLY.

An inquest on the bodies of those killed by the explosion will be held on Tuesday next.

The Case of the Alexandra.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14—Evening.

In the Court of Admiralty to-day PRIOLEAU's plea, in the case of the *Alexandra*, was admitted. A commission is to be issued for procuring evidence in the United States.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

The English Captives Alive and Well—Progress of the Expedition.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Dispatches have been received to-day which go to show that the English captives, in the hands of the Abyssinian King, are alive and well. In the meantime measures are progressing for their rescue. A large force of Egyptians, consisting of four thousand fighting men, have joined the English expedition at Massowah.

The latest advices from Massowah assert that the expedition has advanced a considerable distance into the country, but that the troops were suffering from scarcity of water.

ITALY.

Change in the Italian Legation at Paris.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Dec. 15.

A change is about to be made in the Italian Legation at Paris.

The Chevalier EMILIO VISCONTI-VENOSTA, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs last year in the Cabinet of Baron RICASOLI, will replace the Chevalier DE NIGRA, who is to be transferred to London.

TURKEY.

The Navigation of the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The Great Powers have addressed a note to the Sublime Porte, asking that the navigation of the Dardanelles be made free to the shipping of all nations.

GERMANY.

The River Oder Frozen Over.

STETTIN, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The River Oder is frozen over and navigation is closed.

AUSTRIA.

Adoption of the New Constitution.

VIENNA, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The new Constitution, after a long debate, has been adopted by the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the Parana—Great Victory of the Paraguayan Forces.

LISBON, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The English mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived.

She brings important news from the scene of war on the Parana.

The Paraguayan forces, under the command of President LOPEZ, had assumed active offensive operations.

Their first movement was a complete success. They attacked the Brazilian camp and carried it by storm, taking 1,500 prisoners and several pieces of artillery. The Brazilians defended their camp with great obstinacy, and lost nearly 4,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Official Proceedings Incidental to the Cession of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Dec. 12.

In the St. Thomas *Tidende* of Nov. 27, received by the United States steamer *De Soto*, we find the following in relation to the cession of that Island and St. John to the United States:

ST. THOMAS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

According to invitation from His Excellency Gov. BIRCH, the members of the Colonial Council, the civil and military functionaries of the island and other inhabitants, assembled at the Government House to-day at 12 o'clock.

At 12:10 their Excellencies Gov. BIRCH, Vice-Gov. BOTHE and Chamberlain CARSTENSEN appeared with their aids and attendants.

His Excellency Gov. BIRCH in a few words introduced to the Assembly His Excellency Chamberlain CARSTENSEN, Knight of Dannebronze and Dannebronzelman, as Royal Commander Extraordinary. Whereupon His Excellency Chamberlain CARSTENSEN addressed the assembly as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with His Majesty, our most gracious King's order, dated the 25th of October, charging me as Royal Commissioner Extraordinary, to prepare the cession of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States of America, I shall enter on my duties by making known His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 25th October, to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and St. John.

Here His Excellency read the Proclamation as follows:

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

We, CHRISTIAN the Ninth, by the Grace of God, King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, Dumarsh, Lauenborg and Oldenborg, send to our beloved and faithful subjects in the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, our Royal greeting.

We have resolved to cede our Islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States of America, and we have to that end, with the reservation of the constitutional consent of our Rigsdag, concluded a convention with the President of the United States. We have, by embodying in that convention explicit and precise provisions, done our utmost to secure your protection in your liberty, your religion, your property and private rights, and you shall be free to remain where you now reside, or to remove at any time, retaining what you possess in said islands or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever you please, without you being subjected on this account to any contribution, tax or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said islands may either retain the title and the rights of their natural allegiance or acquire those of citizens of the United States; but they shall make their choice within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the said convention, and those who shall remain in the islands after the expiration of that term without having declared their intention to retain their natural allegiance shall be considered to have chosen to become citizens of the United States.

As we, however, will not exercise any constraint over our faithful subjects, we will give you the opportunity of freely and extensively expressing your wishes in regard to the cession, and we have to that effect given the necessary instructions to our Commissioner Extraordinary.

With sincere sorrow do we look forward to the severment of those ties which, for many years, have united you to us and the mother country, and never forgetting those many demonstrations of loyalty and affection we have received from you.

We trust that nothing has been neglected on our side to secure the future welfare of our beloved and faithful subjects, and that a mighty impulse, both moral and material, will be given to the happy development of the islands under the new sovereignty.

Commending you to God!

Given at our Palace of Amalienborg, the 25th of October, 1867, under our royal hand and seal.

[L. S.] CHRISTIAN R.

His Majesty has charged me to interpret to you, more impressively than could be done in the royal proclamation, the painful feelings inseparable from the cession of the island. His deep and true love to his people and to his country is being submitted to severe trials.

The terrible dispensations with which these islands have recently been visited must necessarily influence the execution of my mission; the time that must pass before a settled state of confidence can be restored to the people shall be employed by me, with the assistance of his Excellency the Governor of the Danish West India Islands, in supporting the wishes of the inhabitants on the occasion of the cession of the island.

The voting will be postponed to the commencement of January.

For the successful accomplishment of my errand I need not only the coöperation of the officials, but also the assistance of all good citizens, and I feel confident that such assistance will be rendered me in the execution of my mission, with which I have been entrusted by his Most Gracious Majesty the King.

Long live King CHRISTIAN IX.!

The steamer *George Leary*, from Norfolk, arrived here at 9 o'clock Friday night, *en route* for Baltimore; took aboard her freight and a number of passengers, and proceeded on her way. At about 11 o'clock in the evening she returned, and went back to Norfolk, where she still remains. She had on board as passengers the Danish and American Commissioners, who arrived here Friday on the *De Soto*; Commodore C. S. BOGGS, commanding the *De Soto*, who will proceed to Washington with them, and a number of officers from the United States steamship *Monongahela*, wrecked at St. Croix.

Assault upon a Savannah Editor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 15.

C. H. HOPKINS, Jr., and ROBERT HOPKINS, the former the son, and the latter the nephew of Col. C. H. HOPKINS, Assessor of Internal Revenue, were arrested yesterday for an alleged assault with intent to murder JOHN E. HAYES, editor of the *Republican*. They were released on bail last evening, but were rearrested to-day and lodged in jail, to await the result of Mr. HAYES' injuries.

They walked into the office, and one of them shook hands with Mr. HAYES and at the same time beat him with a loaded whip. Mr. HAYES was alone at the time.

The cause of the assault is supposed to have been an editorial on the taking of test oaths.

These men are Union men, so-called, and the person to whom the editorial is supposed to have alluded is a Radical member of the Convention.

The assault has created intense excitement, and its authors are denounced by the whole community.

Railroad Accident on the Wilkesbarre Mountain.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sunday, Dec. 15.

The engine Pacific, drawing the express train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, due here at 10 P. M., was thrown off the track by the spreading of a switch near the top of the Wilkesbarre Mountain. If the accident had occurred two rods further on the train would have gone down the mountain. The engineer was badly injured and lay in the wreck nearly an hour. It is thought he cannot survive. No passengers were hurt. Gen. Tom Thumb and party were on the train.

The thermometer here indicated 26° above zero yesterday morning; to-day it is thawing.

Two thousand travelers are reported weather-bound at Bound Brook and Somerville on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Destruction by Fire of the American Print Works at Fall River, Mass.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 15.

The American Print Works at Fall River were destroyed by fire this morning, with all the printing-machines and a large stock of calicoes. Five hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The loss will amount to $1,500,000. It was the finest structure of the kind in the country. Its loss will probably occasion the stoppage of many cotton-mills, and is a great blow to the industry of Fall River. The insurance has not been ascertained.

Attempt to Rob an Express Company's Safe.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Dec. 15.

JAMES C. ENGLY, agent of the Merchant's Union Express Company, was arrested here Friday night, charged with a conspiracy to rob, and an attempt to rob, the safe in the Company's office here of $300,000. He is in jail awaiting an examination. ENGLY is the man whose operations in connection with recruiting in this State were subject of Legislative examination.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sunday, Dec. 15.

In Newton Township, fifteen miles from this city, Feb. 13, 1865, Deputy Provost-Marshal JAMES HOSIE was shot and killed while attempting to arrest a deserter. Before his death HOSIE declared that NOAH P. SMITH was his murderer. A reward of $1,000 was offered for SMITH's arrest, but he fled the country and only returned some months ago. He was to-day arrested in Newton by Capt. JOHN MCCASEY, and is now lodged in the lock-up in this city.

Incendiary Fire at Northampton, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 15.

An incendiary fire at Northampton this morning, (the seventh within the last six months,) destroyed $65,000 worth of property, including two dwelling-houses, six barns, one hundred and fifty sheep, one hundred tons of hay and ten tons of tobacco, with other stock and produce. The heaviest losers are J. SMITH PARSON & SON, ORRIN KINGSLEY and J. D. KELLOGG. There is $25,000 insurance.

Affairs in the Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., Sunday, Dec. 15.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is declared to be 25 per cent.

The new tariff proposes to place 15 per cent. duty on American silver.

The New-Brunswick members of Parliament are much discontented with the new tariff.

The Nova Scotian members will leave for home to-day, in view of an early close of the session.

Destruction of a Buffalo Piano Factory by Fire.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Dec. 15.

HURSTZMAN & SON's piano factory on Staats-street was destroyed by fire this morning, and a large number of pianos, with a quantity of material, were destroyed. The loss in stock is $22,000; insured for $10,000. The building was owned by Mrs. P. STAATS, and was valued at $12,000; insured for $3,000. Forty-five workmen have been thrown out of employment.

Removal of Importation Duties at Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Sunday, Dec. 15.

A royal order has been telegraphed from Spain, allowing flour, rice, beef, corn and other necessary provisions, cattle, machinery, fertilizers, &c., to enter the port of Porto Rico free of duty, irrespective of flag or country.

Fire in Boston, Mass.—The Weather.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The store of BARNES, MERRIAM & Co., dealers in foreign and American woolens, at No. 77 Franklin-street, was partially burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is insured.

The weather continues cold, with frequent snow-squalls.

Snow-Storm at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Dec. 14.

A violent northwestern snow-storm visited this place last night, and has not yet subsided. It had been wet and very disagreeable all day, but at about 9 o'clock P. M. it began blowing violently and snowing, and this morning we have about two inches, and the thermometer is at 22 degrees above zero.

Prize Fight at Sunnyside, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday, Dec. 15.

A prize fight took place yesterday at Sunnyside, outside the city limits, between EDWARD LOWRY and JAMES BLACK for a purse of $200. The fight lasted 42 minutes, and was won by LOWRY in 34 rounds.

Shooting Casualty at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Dec. 15.

Two children of Rev. Mr. JACKSON, of Gorham, got hold of a loaded pistol on Saturday, and while playing with it one of them was shot through the eye, causing death almost immediately.

Funeral of Thomas Sharpley.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The funeral of THOMAS SHARPLEY was largely attended this afternoon. The interment took place at Monument Cemetery, on the northern outskirts of the city.

Decease of Chief-Justice Martin, of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, Dec. 15.

Hon. GEO. MARTIN, Chief-Justice of this State, died to-day in this city.

Arrival of the Herman Livingston.

The steamship *Herman Livingston*, Capt. W. B. EATON, from Savannah Dec. 12, with merchandise and passengers to LIVINGLTON, FOX & Co., arrived late last night. The *Livingston* experienced heavs northwest galet with heavy seas, the entire passage.

The Archduke Maximilian's Last Letter to Pope Pius.

The Vera Cruz *Revista* of Dec. 4 publishes the following:

"It is said that the late MAXIMILIAN, on the eve of his execution, addressed to the Pope a letter which reached Rome three days before the celebration of the last Consistory, in which it was read, His Holiness referring subsequently to it in the Allocution.

According to the revelations made by the Pontifical Court, MAXIMILIAN humbly begged pardon of the Pope for all that he had done against the laws of the Church. He entreated the Vicar of Jesus Christ to absolve him; offered his life in expiation of his faults; expressed his regret that he had not followed the counsels of PIUS IX., who had warned him in advance of the snares which surrounded him, and closed by imploring the benediction in *articulo mortis*.

It appears that the Pope, in speaking of this letter, alluded to *inter alia documenta*. Some journals inferred from this that the Pope possessed a legacy of most important documents on Mexico and MAXIMILIAN, which he had received from the Princess CARLOTA, whose journey to Rome was taken for the purpose of depositing them in the hands of His Holiness.

This is the story that has become a piece of gossip for the European newspapers. We reproduce it without comment."

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The Injuries to the United States Squadron at St. Thomas—Effects of the Earthquake.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 15.

Commodore BOGGS, of the United States Navy, commanding the United States steamer *De Soto*, arrived in this city yesterday. He had previously dispatched, on board a sailing vessel, a detailed report of the circumstances attending the damages received by the vessel under his command, together with the *Monongahela*, at the Island of St. Thomas, which has, however, not yet been received at the Navy Department. It is ascertained that the injuries received by the *De Soto*, in the late violent hurricane, consisted mainly in having her bottom stove in two places by being thrown with great violence against a wharf. These injuries were soon repaired. The *Monongahela* was, however, thrown broadside on the beach, at a considerable distance from the water, and will not be got afloat again without being regularly launched. The lurch she received by the uprising of the sea was so great as to throw over her side a one-hundred pound gun, stationed on the forecastle, the gun-carriage being left in position. For or five of the crew, who did not succeed in securing a hold at the time of the lurch, were washed overboard and lost. The machinery is in good order, and can easily be worked. Preparations will be immediately made toward completing all necessary repairs and getting the vessel afloat again.

The following officers of the steamer *Monongahela* are on board the *De Soto*; Surgeon W. T. Hord, Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, Lieut. Harrington, Ensign Lyons, Midshipmen B. S. Richards, J. N. Hemphill, A. B. Carter, L.V. Hansel; Second Assistant Engineers J. C. Van Havenburg, C. J. Hobrighurst; Third Assistant Engineer H. W. Force. The *De Soto* left St. Thomas at noon, Dec. 5, making the passage in six days and a half. Although considerably damaged by the earthquake, she leaks but very little. Earthquakes were of frequent occurrence from Nov. 18 up to the time the *De Soto* sailed, but they were not of great violence. The principal damage was caused by the first one, which shook the buildings to pieces, and the smaller ones which followed, only served to knock down the remaining few that had resisted the first shock. The *De Soto's* bottom was temporarily repaired by the divers from the Wrecking Company's schooner *Competition*, from New-York. The officers and crew of the *De Soto* are all well.

Fever on board the United States steamer *Don* had caused the death of six of her crew, but there were no new cases for several days before the leaving of the *De Soto*.

The officers of the *De Soto* say they never before experienced anything so terrific as the earthquake. They were, at the time, dressing to go on shore, it being about three o'clock in the afternoon, when their attention was attracted by a dull, heavy noise, and all hands came on deck to ascertain the cause of it. None seemed to understand what it was, except the Chief Engineer, who has been in the service about twenty years, and who declared that it was an earthquake, and that they would presently see a large wave, as they were always accompanied by one. One of the officers then looked over the side of the the vessel and discovered to his dismay that the water was receding from the harbor and that the vessel was being left high and dry. The Chief-Engineer then called their attention to a wave about two miles out, which was rapidly approaching the vessel. The *De Soto* was lying under one anchor, which was speedily run out, and the wave struck the vessel amidships with terrible force, carrying her far up the harbor and breaking the cable. Two of the ship's boats were stove, and a third was carried away, but was subsequently recovered. The wave receded and returned no less than six times, and slewed her keel, causing her to leak considerably. This damage was subsequently temporarily repaired.

Commodore Bissell's Official Report of the Loss of the United States Steamer Monongahela.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MONONGAHELA, ST. CROIX, Nov. 21, 1867.

SIR: I have to state, with deep regret, that the United States steamship *Monongahela*, under my command, is now lying on the beach in front of the town of Frederickstedt, St. Croix, where she was thrown by the most fatal earthquake ever known here. The shock occurred at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 18th inst. Up to that moment the weather was serene, and no indication of a change showed by the barometer, which stood at 30 degrees 15 minutes. The first indication we had of the earthquake was a violent trembling of the ship, resembling the blowing off of steam. This lasted some thirty seconds, and immediately afterward the water was observed to be receding rapidly from the beach. In a moment the current was changed and bore the ship toward the beach, carrying out the entire cable and drawing the bolts from the kelson, without the slightest effect in checking her terrific speed toward the beach. Another anchor was ordered to be let go, but in a few seconds she was in too shoal water for this to avail. When within a few yards of the beach the reflux of the water checked her speed for a moment, and a light breeze from the land gave me a momentary hope that the jib and foretopmast staysail might pay her head off shore, so that in the reflux of the wave she might reach waters sufficiently deep to float her, and then be brought up by the other anchor. These sails were immediately set, and she paid off so as to bring her broadside to the beach. When the sea returned in the form of a wall of water, twenty-five or thirty feet high, it carried us over the warehouses into the first street of the town. This wave, in receding, took her back toward the beach, and left her nearly perpendicular on the edge of a coral reef, where she has now keeled over to an angle of fifteen degrees. All this was the work of a few moments only, and soon after the waters of the bay subsided into their naturally tranquil state, leaving us high and dry upon the beach. During her progress toward the beach she struck heavily two or three times; the first lurch carried the rifle gun on the forecastle overboard. Had the ship been carried ten or fifteen feet further out, she must inevitably have been forced over on her beam-ends, resulting, I fear, in her total destruction, and in the loss of many lives. Providentially only four men were lost; these were in the boats at the time the shock commenced. The boats that were down were all swamped except my gig, which was crushed under the keel, killing my coxswain, a most valuable man. During this terrific scene the officers and men behaved with coolness and subordination. It affords me great pleasure to state that after a careful examination of the position and condition of the ship, I am enabled to report that she has sustained no irreparable damage to her hull. The sternpost is bent, and some twenty feet of her keel partially gone; propeller and shaft uninjured. The lower pintle of the rudder is gone, but no other damage is sustained by it. No damage is done to her hull more serious than the loss of several sheets of copper, torn from her starboard bilge and from her keel.

She now lies on the edge of a coral reef, which forms a solid foundation, on which ways may be laid. She can thus be launched in ten feet of water at one hundred feet from the beach. Gentlemen looking at the ship from shore declare that the bottom of the bay was visible where there was before, and is now, forty fathoms of water.

To extricate the ship from her present position I respectfully suggest that Mr. J. HUNSCOM be sent down with suitable material for ways, ready for laying down, and India rubber camels to buoy her up. I think there is no insuperable obstacle to her being put afloat, providing a gang of ten or twelve good ship carpenters be sent down with the Naval Constructor, as her boilers and engines appear to have sustained no injury. A valuable ship may thus be saved to the navy, with all her stores and equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. BISSELL, Commodore Commanding.

Rear Admiral J. S. PALMER, Commanding H. A. Squadron, St. Thomas.

Illness of Admiral Palmer—Yellow Fever Among the Crews.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1867.

I am sorry to announce the extreme illness of Admiral PALMER, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron. A few days ago, when we had scarcely gotten over the effects of the hurricane and earthquakes, yellow fever appeared in the American fleet. Among the vrey severe cases was that of Admiral PALMER, who, at the close of a long career on this station, and, whilst in daily communication with the Danish Commission on business connected with the transfer of these islands to the United States, was taken with the disease. For several days his physicians (both from the ship and ashore) were uncertain as to the termination, but I am now happy to inform you that this morning—the sixth day—he seems brighter and on the road to a rapid recovery. The Admiral had remained out in the West Indies over his allotted time, in order to finish up, if possible, the business, and be present at the time of the exchange of authorities in the Danish Islands, but it is now difficult to say what the movements of the American Squadron will be.

The U. S. steamship *Don* has buried five men at Santa Cruz, and has still some fourteen cases. Capt. BURROUGH, U. S. Marine Corps, attached to the *Susquehanna*, died on the 28th ult. Two officers and a dozen men of that vessel have mild forms of the disease.

THE FAILURE OF THE APPLES.—The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, at its annual meeting on the 10th and 11th, devoted much of its time to a discussion of the failure of the apple crop. One theory advanced was that the trees were so much weakened by the drouthe three and four years ago that they have not yet sufficiently recuperated to bear fruit abundantly. It was well known that forest trees had died by thousands from this cause. Apple trees well watered during the dry seasons had continued to bear good crops. The experience of another party was directly opposed to this theory, and, as there was no intermediate doctrine advanced, not much enlightenment was obtained upon the subject. The customary discussions concerning stock-raising, deep and shallow plowing, manures, &c., did not elicit anything strikingly new.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Threatened Revolution in the Boston Public Schools—Consolidation—The Grant Movement Unpopular at the "Hub"—Items.

From our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 12, 1867.

Boston has for over half a century prided itself on its system of education, and has, in a somewhat boastful spirit, pointed all the world and the rest of mankind to her schools as models of success and superiolrity, But the City of Boston, like an individual, has yet much to learn. That her schools have sent forth excellent teachers and intelligent citizens, no one will question; but that some of those very teachers, laboring in the growing portions of the United States, have improved upon the methods of discipline which they underwent here is patent to every friend of popular education, and Boston now finds itself falling behind the more elastic and growing cities of the country in respect to applying practically the results of its school system.

The visits of our educational doctors to schools in other cities has also developed this fact. Our magnificent schoolhouses, overflowing with every device and appliance to assist the scholar in a pure intellectual discipline and the accumulation of knowledge, are utterly worthless so long as the glaring fact stares us in the face, that a majority of the graduates of the grammar-schools "possess very little available intelligence and mental resources." A pamphlet just published on the workings of the common-school system of the State shows that only one grammar-school scholar out of every sixty avails himself of the high school privileges of this city, and that those few who do enter our high schools are as a rule poorly qualified. The admission of this fact is truly mortifying. The great trouble in this respect is placed at the door of the grammar school, where it is argued there is a lack of sufficient development to comprehend the subject matter of the high-school studies, and too great ignorance of language to understand the phraseology of the text-books.

The explanation of all this is in the false notion of what the object of study is, and also as to the value of the grammar-school studies. Under the present idea, if a scholar is able to parse a knotty passage and can spell and define jaw-breaking words correctly, he or she is a "success." Test studies and eternal drilling preparatory to "examination day" constitute the mission of the scholar; and the scholar's mind is so educated to throw off stereotyped parts of studies like sparks from an emery wheel, that when he seeks for admission to the high-school he not only finds himself unable to fill the bill, but cannot tell how to indite an ordinary letter of business in a reputable manner.

The School Committeemen-elect to the next City Government are promised a number of lectures on the subject of what our grammar schools ought to be, and their deficiencies. That our public schools are not so effective as they might be, is seen in the multiplication of private and select schools in various parts of the city; and there are two evils particularly existing in them that the fathers and mothers object to: brutal corporal punishment and politics. The present School Committee argue that the flogging severely of a refractory pupil is no more degrading or dishonorable to the victim than it is to the teacher, and that such punishment is an advantage to the Boston schools; that it is a "dignified" way of administering justice, especially when executed in a spirit of duty and regret. Politics, during the past few years, have crept into some of our schools, and the female teachers seems to have taken a good deal of pride in telling the young idea that it has "no right to cheer for President JOHNSON, because he is a bad man." To cheer for JOHN BROWN, Gen. SHERIDAN, or some other of our heroes, is perfectly right. All attempts to investigate the conduct of such teachers has proved fruitless. It is a fact that in some of the girls' schools the pupils imagine the President to be a monster, or something of that sort. Another danger that threatens to subvert the solidity of our schools is the introduction of sectarian books in the interest of the Roman Catholic portion of our population, many of whose children have of late years carried off some of the highest prizes. It is stated that one of the School Committeemen-elect will, at the proper time, make an effort to introduce into the schools, especially those containing a large percentage of Irish, such books as will harmonize the minds of the pupils with the peculiar religious tenets of the Romish Church. The foreign element is growing rapidly; it intends to press its claims in this direction, and it is possible we may again have another controversy about the Bible, or what kind of a Bible shall be used in our schools.

CONSOLIDATION.

The people of the suburbs of Boston have caught Secretary SEWARD's fever of annexation. I learn that a bill will be introduced into the next Legislature contemplating the annexation of portions of the adjoining municipalities and towns. It is proposed to make the Watertown arsenal, distance five miles from the old State House, a starting point for the drawing of a circle passing through the towns of Watertown, Brighton, Dorchester and Brooklyn to Roxbury (now a portion of Boston,) on the South, and through the towns of Medford, Malden, Chelsea, North Chelsea and Winthrop on the north. This circle will include the cities of Cambridge and Charlestown. The voters of all these places, excepting Cambridge, desire annexation, and it is probable that city would not object to come under Boston rule. The anxiety of the surburban towns to be Suffolkized, since the annexation of Roxbury, is evinced in the holding of public meetings and of notice to the next Legislature that they will seek such an union. The consolidation of so much territory would rank Boston the third city in the Union, and give to it ample room for "country life within the city limits." The interests of these places are identical with those of Boston, and the political power to be gained by it would be no obstacle to its perfection by a Republican legislature. It was supposed that the annexation of Roxbury would secure to Boston Republican rule, but the last two elections show the contrary. Roxbury previous to those elections always cast a Republican majority; since the union took place it has gone democratic.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

Massachusetts does not take very earnestly to the GRANT movement now spontaneously going on in various parts of the country. Its disposition to lead rather than to follow in all great movements is its principal failing; and if it is denied then it sinks down into a sort of quietness until public opinion is fully ripened, and then utters its voice in no unmistakable language. The effort to establish GRANT Clubs in Boston has proved a failure. It has three or four, but they are for the most part composed of citizens formerly in the military service, and do not represent the Republican element as understood in the Bay State. We have a HUNNICUT Club and a CHASE Club, the former composed of colored men and the latter of original Free Soil Democrats. In Republican circles there is a decided aversion to the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, and I have yet to learn that a single member of the Massachusetts delegation favors him in that direction. One leading member of the party here remarked to me that "GRANT's taciturnity is his only fault," and that "if the Chicago Convention should nominate him it would catch a Tartar who would prove too strong for the ulterior purposes of the leaders of the party." Now this is certainly a candid admission that some Republicans are afraid of GRANT on account of his political honesty. Perhaps this is one of the strongest reasons why he should be nominated. It would be a curious spectacle to see an *honest* man in the Presidential chair. Grant that it might be so. Had he lived, Ex-Gov. ANDREW would have been out forward for the Vice-Presidency. It is known that Senator WILSON has aspirations in that direction.

SEVERAL THINGS.

For the first time in many years the "lecture season" here has proved a failure—that is to say, the receipts have scarcely paid expenses. That some of the lectures were poor affairs is evident from the fact they were not worth reporting in the daily papers. Had it not been for BEECHER, Bishop SIMPSON and GOUGH, the lecture season would have been a decided failure. The fact of it is, our citizens have become tired of this species of entertainment, and desire a change. It is a "notion" that has now become a very small fly on the wheel. People are patronizing the opera and the theatres more than ever before, and probably this accounts for the waning popularity of the lecture-room.

The new Mayor elect, Dr. SHURTLIFF, did not ask his numerous friends on the evening after the election to eat oysters and drink coffee, as has been the custom for years, but simply shook them by the hand and told them he would endeavor to do his new duties faithfully and keep guard over the treasury. The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the city government. It is expected that some changes will be made in the subordinate offices, but the old adage that "change is not always reform" will be observed by the new Mayor. VIGIL.

THE FRONTIER.

A Party of Soldiers Near Fort Buford Attacked by Indians—A Brave Man Killed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT BUFORD, D. T., Thursday, Nov. 7, 1867.

Last evening, as a Corporal and three men, who were out after some wood, were returning to the fort, they were attacked about four miles from here by twelve or fifteen Indians, who jumped out from the bush in their rear and wounded the Corporal before they had any intimation of their presence. The men then entered the bush with the exception of one who stood and fired three or four times, with what effect is not known. The men who entered the brush escaped, but the brave fellow that stood was captured. His body was foued to-day by "Left-Hand," an Indian who always lives at the Fort. It was frightfully mangled, and it is supposed the poor fellow was tortured by the Indians before they despatched him. The party who committed this outrage are supposed to be some of the band of the notorious "Setting Bull," who is reported hovering about here for some time. I am happy to say that the wounded Corporal is doing well, the wound being but slight. G.

MISSISSIPPI.

Threatened Lawless Combinations in the State—Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 9, 1867.

Whereas, communications have been received at this office from gentlemen of high official and social position in different portions of the State, expressing serious apprehensions that combinations and conspiracies are being formed among the blacks "to seize the lands and establish farms, expecting and hoping that Congress will arrange a plan of division and distribution, but unless this is done by January next they will proceed to help themselves, and are determined to go to war, and are confident that they will be victors in any conflict with the whites," and furnish names of persons and places; and,

Whereas, similar communications have been received at Headquarters Fourth Military District, and referred to me for my action and the coöperation of the civil authorities of the State with the United States military, in suppressing violence and maintaining order and peace:

Now, therefore, I, BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of Mississippi, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing the black race that if any such hopes or expectations are entertained, you have been grossly deceived, and if any such combinations or conspiracies have been formed to carry into effect such purposes by lawless violence, I now warn you that you cannot succeed. What is not known of your plans and conspiracies will be discovered and anticipated, and the first outbreak against the quiet and peace of society that assumes the form of insurrection, will signalize the destruction of your cherished hopes and the ruin of your race.

That you may not longer be deceived by the restless spirits—white or black—that lure you to your ruin, I publish for your information the following indorsements of Gen. E. O. C. ORD, made on the communication above referred to, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, (OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,) HOLLY SPRING, Miss., Nov. 21, 1867.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major-Gen. GILLEM, who will send an officer immediately to * * * to learn what white men have been advising the freedmen to take arms, seize lands or any other illegal act. The leading freedmen will be sent for and informed that there is no intention on the part of Congress to take land from masters of it, for the benefit of former slaves, that Congress has plenty of lands now to give freedmen in Mississippi, and they can go there and settle if they choose to do so. They will be informed that it is the duty of the soldiers to put down by arms (that is by killing if necessary) the outlaws engaged in taking, by force or violence, the property of others. Gen. GILLEM has directions to arrest promptly all incendiaries, regardless of party or position; and any information from Sheriffs, Boards of Police, Judges or other officers on this subject, accompanied with the names of persons inciting freedmen to illegal and seditious acts—the dates of such offences with names of witnesses, will be promptly acted upon. If Gov. HUMPHREYS deems this matter of sufficient importance, will he publish a proclamation to the citizens, and all others concerned—that the military will try to afford all quiet and law-abiding citizens protection, where the civil authorities may be defied, or too weak to protect—and that in all cases, these officers of the law should be called on to prevent outbreaks or violence, before appealing to arms themselves? The reverses of the past two years; the want of confidence in the future—of money, credits or food to support a large and probably unoccupied laboring population threaten in the coming year to produce discontent—perhaps outbreaks and violence—among the poor and distressed. All such danger should be anticipated, and the true lover of the country will use his stronger mind to meet and provide for the emergency. If special coöperation of the military to aid in arrest, or to insure the execution of courts and boards—gathering together and employing in agricultural or other useful employment the idle and vicious—should be needed, it will be cheerfully accorded. If the distress and danger to the public safety threatens to be very great, extraordinary powers and means may have to be assumed to meet them, * * * and all partisanship ignored, if we want a community of action for the benefit of the community. E. O. C. ORD,

Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. Commanding.

You will now know that the United States military authorities of this District are not in sympathy with any emissaries—white or black—that urge you to violence and wrong-doing. That while you remain in peaceful pursuit of industry, and strictly observe and respect the rights of others, you will be protected in all your rights, privileges, liberty and property; but your only security and hope of properity is in honest labor and virtuous peace. The price of your liberty—in your poverty and intelligence—is toil or starvation. You cannot reap the rewards of toil, unless you maintain peaceful relations with the white race, and unite your energies and your labors in an earnest and peaceful effort to restore the waste places and exhausted garners of our impoverished land.

I further warn the white race, that, as you prize constitutional liberty for yourselves, so you must accord to the black race the full measure of their rights, privileges and liberties, secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the land. You cannot live with them in peace and prosperity as wrongdoers. You must deal justly in all your transactions and contracts with them, and in no case undertake to redress wrongs, except in the mode and manner authorized by law.

I advise all—white and black—to make timely, accurate and truthful report of all unlawful combinations or conspiracies against the peace and tranquillity of society—to the civil and military authorities, with names of persons and places.

All civil officers must faithfully administer the laws, without bias or partiality toward either race, and should resistance be made to legal process too formidable to be suppressed by the ordinary course of law, prompt assistance will be afforded by the United States military authorities. The civil officers must do their duty to the people, and sustain the people—both white and black—must trust the civil officers and the United States military authorities in the maintenance of peace and order.

B. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor.

C. A. BROUGHER, Secretary of State.

Mr. Carpenter's Reminiscences—Card from Ex-Gov. Seymour.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

You publish in the *Morning Herald* some extracts from Mr. CARPENTER's reminiscences of Mr. LINCOLN, and among others one which speaks of myself. I am not in the habit of correcting such misstatements, but as this puts Mr. LINCOLN in an absurd and untruthful light, I wish you would publish this note.

Mr. LINCOLN's thanks to me for help given are matters of record. Mr. CARPENTER's statement is a sheer fabrication. I was never in Washington while I was Governor, nor have I been there since I left that office. I never had any conversation or interview with Mr. LINCOLN about public affairs, and I never met him but once, and that was soon after his election. Truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

UTICA, December 13, 1867.

OUR SHIP-BUILDING.

Error in the Treasury Report for 1866—Statistics of Ship-building—Need of Statistics.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Dec. 2, 1867.

In December, 1866, Mr. MCCULLOCH made in his report a great error in a statement of ship-building in the United States. Yet that error could not be corrected till the present time, because it takes nearly a year for private citizens to get the reports on commerce, navigation and finance. They were, or ought to have been, before Mr. MCCULLOCH when he made his report. Yet this error, most elaborately stated, has been misleading the public mind and doing serious mischief for nearly a year. I marvel much that the great City of New-York, with its commercial journals and its intelligent merchants, has nobody to correct these errors when made. I shall notice this sufficiently to show the mistakes of the Treasury Department. On Dec. 3, 1866, Mr. MCCULLOCH sent the Treasury report to Congress. In that report he charged that ship-building had been reduced; that "many of our ship-yards had been abandoned, and in others very little activity;" and he charged that unless this state of things could be changed we should be humiliated by seeing the United States fall into the condition of a secondary commercial power. For this sad state of affairs he gave some apparently good reasons—but with the reasons I have nothing to do. I am only concerned in getting the facts right, for if we can do that there will be little difference of opinion upon what are correct conclusions. Such was Mr. MCCULLOCH'S statement on the 3d December, 1866. On the 10th of December he transmitted to Congress the report on commerce and navigation, which contradicted his statement point blank. He stated that ship-building was greatly reduced, ship-yards abandoned, and gave Maine, where there is great ship-building, as a special example of it. Now I will compare the ship-building in 1866, a year since the war, with the year 1858, a year before the war, in which there was more ship-building than in either of the four successive year . This will give Mr. MCCULLOCH a comparison most for his own advantage. The following is a comparative table of classes of vessels built in those years, viz:

	1858.	1866.
Ships and boats built in	122	96
Brigs	46	61
Schooners	431	457
Sloops and canal boats	400	926
Steamers	226	348
Totals, &c.	1,225	1,888

Thus it appears there were six hundred and sixty-three vessels more built in 1866 than there were in 1858. Nay, more, there were more vessels in 1866 than in any year, except two, since the country existed.

But I am not contented with this exposition merely. I will compare results in that State, (Maine,) which MCCULLOCH gave as a special example of decline in ship-building.

The following is a comparative table of ship-building in Maine for the years 1858 and 1866:

	1858.	1866.
Ships and barks	56	57
Brigs	28	39
Schooners	77	125
Sloops and canal boats	2	—
Steamers	4	5
Totals	167	226

Thus Maine built, in 1866, 1 more ship, 11 more brigs, 48 more schooners and 1 more steamer than in 1858. Yet Maine was a State where ship-building was going down! Where are those "abandoned ship-yards?" The following is a table of the principal ship-yards of Maine and the amount of their building for those two years:

	1858.	1866.
Bath	25	38
Waldoborough	22	29
Portland	16	36
Penobscot	21	8
Wiscasset	11	10

Thus the "abandoned" ship-yards built many more vessels in 1866 than in 1858. Both these reports went from the Treasury Department in the same month. The statistical year for ship-building, however, did not come down below July. I have shown enough to show that Mr. MCCULLOCH'S statement was totally erroneous. But I think it is nearly as correct as many of the statements from that department. The Treasury Department is the most demoralized department in the country. Look at the whisky business! The whole thing is a gross fraud. Look at the evidence about the "General Order business" in the Collector's office of New-York. But I have nothing to say about such things, and will be entirely contented if the Treasury Department will first get correct statistics of its own business, and then report them correctly to the country. Such an exhibition as I have here made is disgraceful to the Government. Mr. MCCULLOCH, among other things, speaks of the ability of his sub-officers, and, I think, very truly of some of them; but what is accomplished in the way of financial statistics? It is very easy to get at the whole production of gold and silver in the United States, but it has never been reported in a definite form to this day. It is true that the operations of the Mint are reported, and the exports and imports of bullion; but where is there a definite report from the Treasury Department of the production of the mines of this country? I should like to see it. Where is there a correct report of the shipwrecks and losses at sea? In Prussia, Belgium, France and Austria, there are correct statistics to a jot on all the branches of industry and production. In Austria there is a commission of officers appointed for this purpose. I have not examined Mr. MCCULLOCH'S statement of the decline of American tonnage. I suppose that, in consequence of the war, there was a large nominal decline; but I suspect it was only nominal. I have no idea that American shipping has really declined, or that American enterprise is to be checked in any way. This country is in a condition of extreme prosperity; but it is so much easier to blame the Government for a man's own folly in business, that we all do it when we can; and we are not far wrong when we have the present state of the Treasury Department before us.

There is in New-York and Boston a perpetual desire to treat this country as dependent only on foreign trade. This misleads public men, and is one of the reasons why we do not make and continue a uniform system of finance and commerce. The commercial people on the Atlantic are continually fighting against the public opinion of the interior, which does not and never will concede that this country is dependent on Europe for commerce or for systems of finance. You will find this developed in Congress this Winter stronger than ever; and you will find that Mr. MCCULLOCH'S "My policy" must go down. I will speak of that hereafter. In the meantime, I give you the following table of ship-building in the United States for 1866, that you may see in what direction that branch of business is developing itself. I place the table in the order of the number of vessels first, and in another the tonnage.

Number of Vessels.		Number of Vessels.	
Pennsylvania	547	Illinois	82
New-York	269	New-Jersey	53
Maine	226	Missouri	70
Maryland	149	Michigan	
Massachusetts	133	All others	
Ohio	106		

The orders of tonnage was Maine, Pennsylvania, New-York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Missouri, &c., &c. This table, if analyzed, would present some interesting details. Where do Pennsylvania and Ohio build vessels? Pennsylvania built 96 steamers, Ohio 48 and Missouri 44. You see at once what a vast amount of steam navigation is in activity on the Ohio and Mississippi. If the Government wants to make a fair statement of the condition of this country let it establish a Statistical Department, if they can find any man competent to fill it.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Hudson's Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada—Government Questions—The Ministry, Finances, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1867.

The "Northwest," or question of the incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory into the Dominion of Canada, still retains a pre-eminent place in the discussions of the Press and Parliament, and there is no doubt that the fear of an invasion from the United States in the shape of a rush of gold-hunters from the adjoining American Territory of Montana into the valley of the Saskatchewan, where rumors of gulches and ledges yielding greater prizes are already rife, is the great secret for the haste and determination of the British and Canadian Governments to bring about that incorporation, and introduce some governmental organization before such immigration may occur.

Meanwhile the difficulties attending such measures grow with their discussion. Fort Garry, the capital of the Red River settlement and of the H. B. Company's possessions, is about 400 miles from St. Pauls, only 70 of which run through British territory, and this is the route now chiefly used by the Company for its export of furs and other products—the approaches from Canada being far longer and more difficult to this 80,000 square miles of fertile territory. The other routes used are from Hudson's Bay to York, a distance of 700 miles, but the bay is only open for about six weeks in the year, and the route from Pigeon's Bay, at the head of Lake Superior, about the same distance, (700 miles,) is so replete with difficulties at present, as to be practically useless.

Gen. MICHEL, late commander of the forces in Canada, sums up his report on the question of the defences of this territory as follows:

"On a careful consideration of the whole question, the opinion I have formed is that until a safe communication for military purposes is completed between Canada and Fort Garry, either the Union of the Territory to Canada, or the erection of a Crown Colony at the Red River settlement, would be a source of weakness and danger, both to Canada and England."

It follows as a natural consequence that the expense of opening such communication and the expense of the defence of the territory in addition to the sum required for a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company's claims, must be assumed by the Dominion of Canada.

We turn naturally to the recent statement of the new Minister of Finance, Hon. JOHN ROSE, about which the public mind has been on the tip-toe of expectation since the opening of the session, hardly less with regard to the balance sheet itself than as to the manner in which the yet untried financier should acquit himself. It is hardly too little to say that, with the exception of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, the result has placed Mr. ROSE in the most enviable position in the Canadian Cabinet, and has taken both his enemies and friends by surprise, at the ability with which he has mastered, and the perspicuity with which he has presented the intricacies and reliefs for the presupposed hopelessness of Canadian finance.

Previous to the confederation Mr. ROSE represented the constituency of Montreal Centre, chiefly composed of the English speaking mercantile population of the city. At the election for the Dominion Parliament the opposition to his reelection induced him to seek a country constituency, which, since his acceptance of office, has returned him by acclamation. The high position he has since won is said to be a matter of no little chagrin to his former constituency.

It was very generally supposed Mr. ROSE would break down in a field where the eminent reputation of his predecessor, Mr. GALT, had failed to achieve any very decided success. But Mr. GALT had many difficulties to contend with, and it remains yet to be proved whether Mr. ROSE is not reaping the benefit of his labors. The secret of Mr. GALT'S retirement from the position of Minister of Finance has been variously stated. Some say that it was the unpopularity he had drawn upon himself in reference to the refusal of the Government to assist the Commercial Bank; (the fact, however, is that Mr. GALT, himself a stockholder and loser by the failure of the bank, was strongly favorable to an extension of Government aid, but was overruled by his colleagues;) others that, so long accustomed, under Canada proper, to absolute control of the finances, he would not brook the restraint now placed upon the Finance Minister for the Dominion by the creation of a Treasury Board, consisting of four members of the Government, viz.: The Minister of Finance as Chief; the Minister of Customs, Mr. TILLEY, of New-Brunswick; the Minister of Excise, Hon. W. P. HOWLAND, and the Receiver-General, Hon. E. KENNY, of Nova Scotia; by whom all matters generally pertaining to finance are now adjudicated.

Another reason stated for Mr. GALT'S resignation, is his prospective appointment as one of the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway; but, whichever may be correct, it is believed by the *cognoscenti* that he has "kicked over the traces," and is not likely soon to pull again with the Government team.

So much personality is rather a long prelude to the finance question itself; but as personalities are more generally interesting than figures, I may be excused for curtailing the latter into a shorter summary than intended, and referring less to the numerals than to the principles involved and deductions to be drawn.

Mr. ROSE very naturally takes up first, the accounts of Canada proper, now Ontario and Quebec, up to the years ending 30th June, 1866, and 30th June, 1867, respectively:

The receipts in 1866, from all sources, were	$12,672,880
And the expenditure	12,082,126
Leaving surplus 1st July, 1866	$590,754
For the year ending 30th June, 1867, the total receipts were	$16,400,139
Total expenditure	14,729,090
Leaving apparent surplus	$1,671,049

By the Union act the debt assumed by the Dominion was:

For Ontario and Quebec	$62,500,000
For Nova Scotia	6,000,000
For New-Brunswick	7,000,000
In addition, the Dominion has to pay 80 per cent. per head of the several Provinces at the time of the Union, and a further sum to Ontario	$80,000
To Quebec	70,000
To Nova Scotia	60,000
To New-Brunswick	50,000— 260,000
And New-Brunswick receives in addition $63,000 for considerations mentioned in the Union Act	63,000
Say in round numbers about	$80,000,000
Assumed as the debt of the "Dominion" at its inauguration on the 1st of July, 1867, since when its total receipts up to 30th November were	$7,427,615
Total Expenditure same period	5,323,098
Showing apparent surplus of	$2,104,580
For the whole year ending on 30th June next the expenditure is estimated	$14,301,301
The Revenues, estimated	14,452,400
Leaving a surplus of	$156,099

So far all looks cheering, as the interest of the public debt, about $4,363,000, is included in the above estimated expenditure; but—as somebody told us, there is no one without a skeleton in his closet, and Mr. ROSE is no exception—we must admire his courage when he boldly throws open his closet door, and shows us that ugly figure, with greedy, ghastly jaws, in the shape of a floating debt of nearly $7,000,000!

As Mr. ROSE had the courage to display the monster, so he has the equal boldness to grasp the weapons with which to defy his insatiable maw; in other words, to take the bull by the horns. To meet this debt he proposes, and most wisely, so as not to interfere with the commercial interests in withdrawing money from the banks by going into the market for a loan,—several different ways, by means of which the floating debt might gradually be absorbed, viz.: the creation of a stock for the investment of Trust funds, moneys belonging to corporations, &c.; the granting of terminable annuities; the establishment of Government savings banks; requiring guarantee deposits from life insurance companies; the issue of exchequer bills; and the extended circulation of provincial notes.

Such measures seem to meet the general approval of the country.

Mr. ROSE concludes with some interesting statistics regarding the increase of Canadian trade, despite the injury inflicted by the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, showing in 1866-'67, an increase of 9¾ per cent. over 1858 in exports; and 81½ per cent. for imports during a period of nine years.

He shows an increase of $5,000,000 for years 1866-'67 for exports, as compared with 1864-'65.

The trade with the maritime provinces increased from $935,000 in 1863 to $3,480,000 in 1867; while the imports from the lower provinces are increasing enormously.

By some recent cross-questioning of Mr. GALT, an explanation was made last night, showing the "floating debt" to be only $5,500,000, with nearly $1,000,000 cash balance in hand; the error in the original statement being attributed to some subordinate officer's return.

The Tariff bill introduced last night is a mere temporary settlement of the "*vexata questis*," which must ultimately arise between the interests of the several Provinces of the Dominion, only extending the Canadian duties to the maritime provinces, so far as is necessary for its working at the present. The next adjourned session will see, from pretty little squabbles on this point, into which the reciprocity question will largely enter.

There is Nova Scotia with her staple exports of fish and coal, shut out from your markets, and by a differential duty, forced to swallow Canadian flour at an extra price, while no differential duty on American coal—very largely consumed in Canada—is levied in her favor.

The weather has been intensely cold, the thermometer having been as low as 14 deg. below zero. But it is clear and bright, and the sleighing excellent; while the various skating rinks are thronged.

Seldom has such severe Winter set in so early, and if the predictions of the knowing ones prove true, Jack Frost will inaugurate, with prolonged and uncompromising rigor, this first season of his reign over the *Dominion* of Canada, and give forcible elucidation to the maxim "*Imperium in Imperio.*"

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Statistics of Travel—New Streets—Profitable Sewerage—Sweeping the Thoroughfares.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 2, 1867.

I spoke lately of the manner in which M. HAUSSMANN, Prefect of the Seine, proceeded in his projects for the embellishment of Paris. I ought to have added that these measures of the Prefect are not so arbitrary as they appear on their surface, for the investigations into the necessities of each improvement are most thorough, and remove all suppositions of mere caprice. It is the custom to speak of the Prefect as drawing lines across the map of the City for his own amusement; his worst enemies figure him in the midst of bacchanalian feasts in his magnificent palace, calling for his map and his engineer, and tracing out for the amusement of his fellow-revelers great lines of destruction and reconstruction. Of course this is all fancy. So too, we often hear the strangest mixing up of *roles* in these grand improvements, especially between the Emperor and the Prefect, when the simple truth is that the Emperor's *role* is limited to holding the people still while M. HAUSSMANN does the work. His Majesty holds the baby while the Prefect uses the sponge.

But what I wished to say was that in the previous investigations into the necessities for a new improvement, the city authorities not only look at the question of health and beauty and military commodity, but they take account of the flow of the population to one or the other part of the city, or in other words to the pressure of circulation on different points. In a city situated on a narrow tongue of land like New-York the great pressure is necessarily in the middle longitudinal line; but Paris is situated in a great shallow basin, with free borders for expansion in every direction, and with almost equal diameters. So that no one can say exactly in what direction the pressure is going to shift from year to year.

The Prefect therefore stations men twice a year at a dozen or more points to count the numbers of persons and of carriages which pass in a given time, and he thus keeps himself informed of the lightest shades of difference in the pressure of the circulation. The last observations of this kind just published show that in the afternoon 24,000 persons pass in an hour the point where the Rue Montmartre crosses the Boulevard; that 12,000 persons cross in an hour the point in the Latin quarter where the Rue Dauphine crosses the Rue de Buci; that more than 2,000 carriages the hour pass at 5 o'clock on the Place de la Concorde; and, finally, as an item more curious than useful, perhaps, that on race and review days, as high as 28,000 carriages have been counted going into the Bois de Bologne from 1 to 4 o'clock—three hours.

By these means the Prefect avoids all false appearances as well as all false representations on the growth and necessities of the different quarters.

In a few weeks work will be commenced on a new street called the Rue de Réaumur, which starts opposite the Grand Hotel, and runs in a straight line past the Bourse and the Great Central Market to a point on the Boulevard near the Bastile. This road, cut through the very centre of the city, and in the dearest place, will be a mile and a half long and one hundred feet wide, and bears to the great circular Boulevard the relation of a cord to its bow. The ground on the route will cost the city say 1,200 francs the square yard (ground is thus bought and sold at Paris) at the dearest end at the Rue de la Paix, and 400 francs at the other end, on the average about 600 francs. The ground will thus cost something like $10,000,000, the buildings $20,000,000 and the indemnities for losses a million more; total, $31,000,000. Out of this the city will resell the bits of property seized and not used in the construction of the street, and the bits taken up from partially obliterated cross streets for perhaps six or seven millions of dollars, thus reducing the total expense to twenty-four or twenty-five millions of dollars.

Then the citizens lay their own pavements, but the city digs the sewers and lays the roadway and the gas and water pipes and appurtenances. But on all these the expenses are immensely lightened by the high price of gas and water, and by the sums paid by companies for the sweepings of the streets and the residues from the sewers.

Recently the experiment has been tried of conducting the water from the discharging end of the grand collecting sewer of Paris, by means of irrigating canals, over a large surface of ground on the Plain of St. Denis, where vegetables are cultivated for the Paris market, and the result has been quite wonderful. The vegetables are found to have attained their growth more rapidly and to have attained as well greater size, and no change has been noticed in their taste—certainly no change for the worse.

Thus not only are the street sweepings and the earthy deposits at the bottom of the sewers sold for manure, but the running fluids themselves will hereafter be sold, and instead of going to fatten the fish in the Seine will fatten the potatoes and cabbages in the market!

There is no telling where French economy and French detail in the realization of the ultimate penny may reach. The other morning the rag-picker who monopolises habitually the pickings from the block in which I live, found his booty so valuable as to warrant, him at the end of his morning's work to call a carriage, to place his well-filled sacks on top, and then to jump in and be driven home like any other gentleman. It struck me that it was about time a poor man was moving out of a street where the *chiffoniers* rode home from their work in carriages.

The streets of Paris are swept now almost exclusively with a patented sweeper, which has been brought to high perfection, and answers well the indications of economy, neatness and rapidity of work. It is simply a huge revolving brush, six feet long and sixteen inches diameter, which is suspended to a two-wheeled cart, driven by a man and a horse. The brush is inclined backward at its outer end, so that as it revolves the mud passes outward and is left in a pile or "winnow" at the outer side of the track of the cart. By means of a lever, the driver as he sits can raise the brush from the ground and let it down again, at will. The machine is very simple and seems to be very perfect. The city exhibited a model of it at the Exhibition. Its total weight (made of sheet-iron) is a ton. The rapidity of movement is that of the horse. With a good horse and good conductor 5,000 superficial yards may be swept in an hour, and this is considered as equivalent to the work of thirty men, since the ordinary sweepers only accomplish about 400 yards the hour.

The patent well or borer for wells, of NORTON, has made a sensation here, and ought to have been exhibited at the Exhibition. The Emperor bought one at once, and is experimenting it at St. Cloud. It is one of the inventions which marks an epoch and makes people ashamed by its simplicity and its common sense.

The American School-house at the Exhibition has been bought by a large private school on the Avenue de la Grande Armée, and will be reerected there as an addition to the establishment.

MALAKOFF.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Prevost Paradol's Preface to M. de Keratry's New Work.

Paris (Nov. 26) Correspondence of the London Herald.

PREVOST PARADOL has written a preface for M. DE KERATRY'S book about Mexico, the salient portions of which have already been, as you know, published in the *Revue Contemporaine*. The preface will be read by English and French readers with as much interest as the book itself; it shows conclusively that his academical palms have not deprived M. PARADOL'S pen of any of that vigor for the display of which it has now so little scope. The preface is too long to be transcribed *in extenso*; but its remarks on the system of personal Government are worth reproducing, especially at a time when English Liberals are raising an outcry against the boneless action and want of nerve of Parliamentary institutions for the purposes of Government. M. PREVOST PARADOL writes:

"The Mexican expedition, respecting which this work supplied so many new and interesting details, is not by a long way the worst evil of the results entailed upon France by personal government—such as it has existed for the last fifteen years; the affairs of Italy and Germany, undertaken and carried out on the same principles, are fraught with heavier trials and more lasting embarrassments for our country, but the Mexican imbroglio presents this peculiarity—that it sets forth the character of personal government more clearly than any other, and that the blindest are compelled to view it as the work of one single will; it was deliberately conceived; its object clearly defined; its area was confined within precise limits; its catastrophe decisive; it progressed like an antique drama toward its bloody end, and its denouement is sufficiently inimical to serve for ages as a lesson to mankind.

When we say that personal government is more fully disclosed by the Mexican than by the German and Italian imbroglios, we take up the position of the mass of the public. For enlightened men have ever considered these three leading events of the present reign—the unity of Italy, the unity of Germany, the Mexican expedition—all flow from the same source, and are results unequal in importance, but all equally bearing the impress of the system of government. In pursuance of his old and well-known ideas, the chief of the State, who, in 1852, embodied those ideas into our laws, the sovereign subject more or less to the *ex post facto* control of deliberative assemblies, possesses the right and the duty of conceiving and carrying out, with the most entire freedom, all the schemes which he considers likely to promote the glory or prosperity of the country. He is in the position of those constitutional sovereigns, who, surrounded by responsible ministers, watch over the application of the laws, and the execution of a policy of which the first impulse proceeds from public opinion expressed and sanctioned by a Parliament. That ideal, so familiar to all enlightened minds, is replaced in the practice, by a Chief of the State brooding over schemes in the solitude of his closet, indulging in solitary reveries, and then giving orders to Ministers isolated in their obedience, and dependent on himself alone, and finally submitting to the opinion of the representatives of the nation undertakings either completed, or irrevocably entered upon, and which can, therefore, only call forth grateful praise or patriotic regret. That system of government has brought about the resolves which have culminated in the unity of Italy, the unity of Germany, and the Mexican expedition. Now such results no other system of government could have possibly produced. No responsible cabinet, whether under a republic or a monarchy, could possibly have conceived, prepared, and rendered inevitable the war of 1859, such as M. DE CAVOUR subsequently explained it in his correspondence. No responsible cabinet would at the outset have favored the designs of M. DE BISMARCK in the hope—so cruelly deceived—of taking advantage of those schemes. No reasonable cabinet would have, above all, refused the formal and oft-reiterated offer of England to prevent, by a common action, the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. Finally, it cannot be contested that none but a personal government, in the strongest sense of the expression, could possess the means or conceive the idea of founding a throne in Mexico and using the arms of France to place upon it an Austrian Archduke. * * *

Between the Mexican expedition and the other two questions (the unity of Germany and Italy) there is, in addition, this difference. The Italian undertaking, once disclosed, found in France numerous partisans; and, complicated as it now is by a religious question, at least it divides the public mind, and is not disavowed by the whole nation. The supremacy of Prussia over Germany is less indulgently considered, and the blunders so obvious and so wantonly committed that have created it are generally condemned. Yet it must be conceded that a certain number of Frenchmen, imbued with the fashionable doctrine respecting nationalities, and the necessary formation of large States at the expense of small ones, have made up their minds to put up with the greatness of Prussia and the unity of Germany. But no such divergency of opinion ever occurred respecting the Mexican expedition. As soon as its real object was made known it was unanimously condemned; that disapproval lasted, increasing constantly as long as the expedition itself—it was universal and perpetual; so much so that even those from their professions as advocates and writers in the service of the Government compelled to support it in that business, could not refrain from relieving their conscience, once their painful professional duties were over, by the private, but sincere expression of their blame. It is on that ground that it is allowed to say that of the three leading features of the policy of personal government for the last fifteen years, the Mexican expedition is that which, revealing its real character best, calls down upon it the most emphatic condemnation. The Mexican expedition provided a kind of tilting-ground, where it chose to descend, not, indeed, without a vigor, but with hardly so much as a shock, and in which it was defeated with *éclat*, after a comparatively short struggle, but a decisive one, against the force of circumstances, equity and common sense."

I will not follow M. PREVOST PARADOL in his sketch of this sad Mexican blunder. He disregards the insinuation that the Jecker bonds had a leading share in influencing the French Government. Its mistake, he rightly argues, was that of supposing that the Confederate States would triumph over the Federals; and once that hope was frustrated by the event, the fate of the Mexican venture was really sealed. He touches with a feeling and sober pen on the tragedy which closed this sad affair, and notices with the wounded pride every "enlightened" Frenchman must feel, the arrogant exultation of the United States at the catastrophe which they brought about. He ends:

"Never was it given to the world to witness a more deeply moving spectacle; never did France receive a more clear or conclusive lesson—may that lesson not prove fruitless! May it contribute to preserve us from faults equally great, and from even greater disasters!"

NICARAGUA RAILWAY.

Survey of the Isthmus from the Lake to the Carribean Sea.

From the London Times, Nov. 29.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. COLLINSON read a paper describing his survey of an hitherto unexplored part of Nicaragua, between the lake and the Carribean Sea. His object was to ascertain, on behalf of certain American capitalists, whether it was possible to construct a railway between the Pacific and the Carribean Sea, on the route suggested by Capt. PIM; and the simple question was whether the gradients were practicable and the country sufficiently healthy to permit of a railway being made with a prospect of low tariffs and profit to the contractors. Mr. COLLINSON has answered in the affirmative. That part of the country between Lake Nicaragua and Managua and the Pacific has often been surveyed for railway purposes, and has been reported on favorably; but the tract of land lying between San Miguelito on the lake and Pim's Bay on the Caribbean Sea, uninhabited and covered by dense forests and jungles, remained unexplored, even partially, until 1863. In that year Capt. PIM and Mr. COLLINSON surveyed thirty miles inland from Monkey Point, and in 1865 an unsuccessful attempt to complete the task was made by an American backwoodsman. In February of the present year Mr. COLLINSON again commenced operations, the time from the lake end of the unexplored part of the route; he was accompanied by two Englishmen and a dozen natives of Central America. Starting from San Miguelito, he followed the course of two rivers, the Tule, which rises in the range of hills dividing the lake from the sea, and empties itself into the lake, and the Rama, which rises on the other side of the hills, and, taking a pretty nearly eastern course, empties itself into the sea about eleven miles south of Monkey Point. Working up the valley of the Tule, he came to a pass only 615 feet above the level of the lake, at a distance of 31¼ miles from San Miguelito, and about 60 from the sea. The summit level he found to be only 619 feet above the lake, so that the notion of a mountain range stopping the way has been put an end to. The route from the pass lay in the valley of the Rama, and after working his way for about 30 miles, making 61¼ altogether from the lake, he came upon his old work of 1863. The route from this point continues by the side of the Rama the whole distance to within a few miles of the coast. The gradients appear to be very good, the worst is but one 80, and that runs for only a short distance. The road Mr. COLLINSON is confident could be made without any heavy earthworks. The rock wherever apparent is volcanic, basalt, porphyry and tufa, and except on the top of the hills it is covered with yellowish earth sometimes friable, and sometimes of the consistency of clay. This subsoil is covered by loam, which being well watered is astonishly fertile. The proposed terminal ports for the railway are on the Carribean side a small bay about four miles across, of an average depth of 84 fathoms, situated under the lee of Monkey Point, and two small islands; and on the Pacific side either Realego or the small harbor of San Juan del Sur. In the course of the conversation which followed the reading of the paper, Dr. SEEMANN spoke highly of the climate, and expressed the opinion that the railway, if made, would have abundant feeders from the interesting mineral works. Sir E. BELCHER, though disposed to recognise the authenticity and value of the results obtained, could not regard Nicaragua as the best point for a line; the climate was very bad, the insects unbearable, and the country the worst "the vilest part of the whole American continent;" he also thought the ports not sufficiently good, especially on the eastern coast, in consequence of the frequent gales. Mr. J. H. MURCHISON spoke highly of the climate as compared with the generality of Central American countries, and showed that the Nicaragua route was shorter than either the Panama or Honduras. Among others who indorsed Mr. COLLINSON'S conclusions were Admiral OMMANEY, Capt. MAURY and Capt. PEACOCKE. Capt. PIM drew attention to the fact that, with the exception of the Panama Railway, this was the only survey that has been made with the spirit level.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.

Action of the Republican Congressional Committee in Organizing the Colored Vote.

From the Rochester Express.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9, 1867.

The Congressional Union Republican Committee have been in charge of the great work of organizing the Republican Party in the South. Their labors have been of an herculean character and most thoroughly performed, so far as it has progressed. There has never been a campaign so exhaustive and yet so economically managed. The Committee was first organized in March, 1866. During the year it mostly confined itself to work in the Northern States, distributing nearly a million documents and disbursing $22,000. Members of Congress, in addition to their subscriptions in money, sent in large numbers of speeches, &c., for distribution. The Southern campaign began in earnest, when Congress passed the first Reconstruction act. Since then the Republican Party has been organized in each of the unreconstructed States, and in nine of them a large majority of Radical delegates have been elected to the several State Conventions. It is worth while inquiring how it has been done. The first money raised was by members of Congress, who, at a caucus called for the purpose, and subsequently, subscribed about $9,000. Various appeals were made, and the members of the Committee acted as agents in the South. Chapiain THOMAS W. CONWAY has also been a special agent for this purpose.

The Executive Committee is as follows:

Robert C. Schenck, Representative, Ohio, Chairman; John Conness, Senator, California; Zachariah Chandler, Senator, Michigan; Wm. D. Kelley, Representative, Pennsylvania; John A. Logan, Representative, Illinois; John M. Broomall, Representative, Pennsylvania; Oakes Ames, Representative, Massachusetts; Thomas L. Tulock, Secretary.

THE MONEY RAISED AND HOW IT HAS BEEN SPENT.

The amount raised from April 1 to Dec. 4, 1867, is $42,673 60. Of this amount New-York has contributed $48,970; Massachusetts, $8,623; Pennsylvania, $5,210; Michigan, $2,772; Illinois, $1,790; Rhode Island, $2,050; New-Jersey, $1,418; Maine, $1,326; Indiana, $1,081; New-Hampshire, $1,000; Ohio, $637 35; and so on down to $20 and $50. Utah, Idaho, Tennessee and Virginia contribute $50 each. Connecticut gives but $15, while her 17 delegates have engorged $16 80 each. The subscriptions of the capital employes, clerks, &c., amount to $4,431 10, making, with the Congressmen's subscriptions, $15,221. The expenditures up to the same date, $39,153 52. Of this amount, the printing has consumed $7,993 43. The balance has been expended in different States as follows: Virginia, $4,801 26; North Carolina, $4,487 86; Georgia, $3,601 43; South Carolina, $3,235 27; Mississippi, $2,759; Florida, $2,643; Alabama, $2,161 94; Arkansas, $1,802; Louisiana, $1,107 45; Texas, $1,022, and Tennessee received $2,649. The balance was spent in other matters. There have been printed and distributed since the 1st of April, documents of various character to the number of 854,700. Virginia received 148,770; North Carolina, 109,565; Alabama, 72,945; Georgia, 64,825; South Carolina, 60,270; Texas, 54,185; Arkansas, 43,810; Mississippi, 53,450; Florida, 43,060; Louisiana, 22,490—a total in the unreconstructed States of 650,880. In Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, West Virginia and this District, a total of 43,395. The balance have been distributed in the Northern States, principally in Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Hampshire and California. There are now on hand for distribution 79,920 documents.

CHARACTER OF DOCUMENTS.

The documents sent out by the Committee comprise MCPHERSON'S Political Manual for 1868 and 1867, which is one of the most valuable political compilations extant. Various speeches of Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, having reference to suffrage, reconstruction, and those made in the South. Gov. BOUTWELL'S address on the Policy of Congress has been widely distributed. A speech of Gen. LOGAN'S; speeches of THAD. STEVENS, SHELLABARGER, JULIAN, and other Congressmen, have been published. The Committee had prepared other documents, among which one of the most valuable was a dialogue between a Republican and a Freedman, in which the Republican Party's doctrine is set forth. This is a very simple and telling paper, one which has done much to aid the freedman's political education, and to stir up the free opposition. This dialogue was prepared originally by the Rev. HENRY M. TURNER, a black clergyman and member elect to the Georgia Constitutional Convention, whose services in that State have truly been invaluable. Another document, widely circulated, addressed to the laboring whites of the South, was prepared by Col. R. J. HINTON, of this city, who has also been actively employed in the campaign, both here and in the South. Another paper, eagerly sought for, was prepared by Judge EDMUNDS, Grand President of the Union League of America, and shows what has been done by the Republicans in the way of providing homes for the homeless.

WHO DID THE FREED WORK.

The Committee have employed direct 178 persons as speakers and canvassers, besides aiding, through the various State Committees, as many more. Among the speakers employed have been T. W. Conway, A. W. Venny, New-York City; John C. Keffer, Alabama; Gen. Price, of California; Col. Hinton, Dr. Thomas, of Iowa; John M. Langston, of Oberlin; William J. Armstrong, Rev. James M. Lynch, Editor of the *Christian Recorder*, Philadelphia; Rev. John T. Givens, A. F. Randolph, Associate Editor of the *Advocate*, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Henry M. Turner, John T. Costin and James M. Simms, of Georgia; J. V. Barry, Mobile; A. T. Galloway, Wilmington, and James H. Harris, of Raleigh, N. C. The latter half of these names are those of colored men. There are many more well-known and useful men. The experiences of some of these are as varied and interesting as those of our volunteers. Their perils were often as great as those of Union men inside the rebel lines. To Rev. HENRY M. TURNER and JOHN T. COSTIN, of Georgia, JOHN M. LANGDON and JAMES M. LYNCH, the Republican Party is very much indebted. COSTIN is a mulatto, formerly employed here in the Capitol, who since removing to Georgia has developed great talent as an orator and politician. He and TURNER are both members of the Convention in that State. There has been very little work, comparatively speaking, by northern Republicans, whether Congressmen, journalists or citizens. Senator WILSON, Representatives FARNSWORTH, KELLEY, BAKER, WARD, SHANKS and WINDOM, are the only Congressmen who have spoken in the South. GREELEY spoke with little advantage in Virginia, and the *Tribune* has not improved very much upon his instructions. Generally the Northern Press has spent most of its time in carping at the conduct of the men in the thick of the fight.

WHAT HAS BEEN AND IS TO BE DONE.

The canvass for the Convention election is now being closed, and preparations are making for the ratification of the constitutions now being framed. The Alabama Convention has completed its work and done it well. *In all probability the franchise article will be a model for the other States.*

The great work, (politically), of the reconstruction movement is to be had over the ratification of the Constitution. The white (rebels) will unite in opposing ratification, and there is some danger that in all the States, except North Carolina and Alabama, we may fail. Let me give you a statement of the registered votes, which will show how the races stand:

VIRGINIA.

Whites	116,000
Colored	104,000
Total registered vote	220,000
Voted for the Convention—whites	15,000
Voted for the Convention—colored	92,342
Total	107,343
Voted against the Convention—whites	61,587
Voted against the Convention—colored	300
Total	61,887
Not voting	58,771

By the above it will be seen that Virginia has a majority of 12,000 white voters registered. The work there will be difficult.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Registered vote is—white	103,060
Registered vote is—colored	71,657
Total	174,717
A white majority of	31,403

There are that number of loyal white men in the State, and it is believed there will be little difficulty in carrying it.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The registered vote is—white	45,751
Colored	79,585
	125,339
Colored majority	33,835

The State has cast a light vote, but a Convention is elected by about 7,000, on a vote of 70,000.

GEORGIA.

Number registered—whites	95,214
Colored	93,458
	188,672
The white majority is	3,756
For a Convention	102,289
Against a Convention	4,127
Number of whites voting	36,500
Average vote before the war	102,585

That gives us, if the whole negro vote can be polled, 120,000 Republican votes, sufficient to give us the State.

ALABAMA.

Voters registered—whites	74,450
Colored	90,360
Total	164,809
Colored majority	24,106
For a Convention	90,283
Against a Convention	5,628
Average white vote before the war	82,324

MISSISSIPPI.

Vote registered	137,851

Of which the colored votes will have about 20,000 majority. The State has cast a light vote, but the Convention is carried.

LOUISIANA.

Registered vote—white	44,732
Colored	82,907
Total	127,639
Colored majority	48,175
For a Convention	75,083
Against a Convention	4,

POLITICAL ITEMS.

At the meeting of the National Union League of America in Washington on the 11th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Edmunds, of the District of Columbia; Vice-Presidents, G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; A. Chester, of the District of Columbia; E. W. W. Mackay, South Carolina; and Col. Ingersoll, of Illinois; Secretary, W. A. Cook, of the District of Columbia; Treasurer, L. A. Clephane, of the District of Columbia.

The Secretary of State of Missouri, on the 9th inst., issued a certificate of election to JAMES R. MCCORMICK, for Representative in Congress for the Third District of that State. Numerous questions of law arose in determining from the returns to whom the certificates should be issued. They were referred by the Secretary of State to the Attorney-General, and, under the opinion of the latter, the certificate is issued as stated.

The call for the Ohio Democratic State Convention on the 8th of January next says: "Fellow Democrats, you have this year achieved great victories. But the work is not complete. The country is yet unredeemed from tyranny and misrule. Let us then press forward in the great work of redemption. Let us lose not one moment. Let us spare no exertion—and this time next year will find us rejoicing over our country and Constitution rescued from destruction."

Neither the official count, nor a special session of the Governor and Council of Maine have been able to decide whether the Republican or Democratic candidates for county officers were chosen in York County, in that State, at the last election. A good deal of fraud and some nice points of law are involved, and the Senate will decide the matter.

A State convention of the Democratic and Conservative voters of West Virginia, and of "all others who are willing to unite with them for the overthrow of Radicalism in the State and nation," will be held in Wheeling on Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Tennessee Republican State Convention is to be held at Nashville on the 8th of January, to nominate four delegates at large to represent the State at the approaching National Convention of the Republican Union Party.

The officers of Gen. SCHOFIELD's staff are busy in preparing for another registration in Virginia, preparatory to the vote on the Constitution which the Convention is expected to make.

Chief-Justice PETERS, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation directing the election, on the first Monday in August next, of a qualified person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gov. HELM.

The Kanzas Press are nearly unanimous in their opposition to the submission of negro suffrage again to the people.

The election in Texas for the Reconstruction Convention will probably be held on the first Monday in January.

The Mound City (Ill.) *Journal* nominates Vice-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER for President.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Gen. SAMUEL GRIFFIN, a prominent citizen of Keene, N. H., died on the 11th inst., at the age of 83. He was a man of great natural endowments, of sterling integrity and exalted character. He had been a member of the State Legislature for twelve successive sessions, and filled many places of trust and responsibility in town, county and State.

Judge WM. PHILLIPS, of Des Moines, Iowa, had a narrow escape from death a few nights since by being shot in the head by a tollgate keeper, at Coon River. The tollgate keeper supposed he was running the gate and took this method of getting his toll.

The Atchison *Patriot* says that it learns from reliable sources that there is a greater breadth of wheat sown in Northern Kansas now than ever has been heretofore, and that the crop is in better condition than it has been known for several years at this season of the year.

Gens. WHIPPLE, JOHNSON, STONE and THURSTON have signed a call to the officers of the late Army of the Cumberland, for a convention at Cincinnati on the 6th of February next, to form an organization to be known as the "Society of the Army of the Cumberland."

Gen. MCDOWELL and staff left San Francisco about the middle of November, to make a thorough inspection of the posts in Arizona. They expected to be gone about three months.

GEN. SHERIDAN has just visited his old home in Perry County, O. He declined an invitation to visit Detroit this Winter, giving as a reason the limited time at his disposal.

It is proposed to publish a book of extracts from essays, poems, orations, &c., by undergraduates of Yale, to comprise 250 pages and to be published in June next.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I. and II. adjourned for the term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
882—Kane vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1433—Patterson vs. Swift.	1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
891—Kayler vs. Jenkins.	1760—Montgomery vs. De Lavalette.
236—Bell vs. Reynolds.	530—Carow vs. Kelley, Sheriff, &c.
801—White vs. Corlies et al.	354—Cudlipp vs. Traigor.
4051—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Saxton.	1681—McGhee vs. Smith.
1471—Best vs. Dempster, et al.	374—Webster vs. Rackett et al.
1195—Clancy vs. The Harlem R. R. Co.	1701—Baker vs. Rogers.
1627—Bennett et al. vs. Powers.	1416—Makewin vs. Finigan
449—Gunn vs. Comm'rs of Emigration.	5521—Krohn vs. Oechs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerk, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
228½— —— vs. ——.	272—Herring vs. Atlantic Insurance Co., of St. Louis.
229—Hoxie vs. Kentworthy.	273—Jacobs vs. Goldsmith.
255—Sofis vs. Greene.	274—Wallack vs. Williams.
264—Hensig et al. vs. Atlantic Insurance Co., of St. Louis, et al.	276—Lane vs. Lynch.
265—Thompson vs. Bogert.	277—Keeler vs. Keeler.
266—Monheimer vs. Isett et al.	278—Lane vs. Lynch.
267—Citizens' M. L. & A. F. A. vs. Stuls.	279—Linderman vs. Levy et al.
268—Lyon vs. Kettner.	280—Same vs. Same.
269—Sherman vs. Newcomb.	281—Parker vs. Reed.
	282—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
	283—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The third Monday calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.	3477—Nichols vs. Ackley.
3539—Ward vs. The Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co.	3451—Mullen vs. Lynch.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.	3343—Hecker vs. DeForest.
3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross.	3361—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, ex rel., &c.	3341—Dodge et al. vs. Hatch.
3327—Sanger vs. Bininger.	3275—Graham et al. vs. O'Brien.
	3459—Murphy vs. Gentzen.
	2605—Fowler vs. Breslin et al.
	3453—Mullen vs. Rice.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on. No other cause will be taken up till Tuesday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term. The General Term will be in session the remainder of this month.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Sands vs. Hawks.	—Hartford vs. Beecher.
—Lightstone vs. Levy.	41—Streubel vs. Schneider.
70—Bleecker vs. Berenger.	90—Wright vs. Hohlenberg.
—Michael vs. Arnold.	91—Endicott vs. Mead.
42—Pincus vs. Hirschfield.	92—Johnson vs. Miller.
83—Peterson vs. Peterson.	93—Hoagland vs. Birdseye.
81—Wolff vs. Marcus.	94—Etling vs. Casar.
87—Schroeder vs. Babbitt.	95—Etling vs. Casar.
17—Groh vs. Heimbuch.	96—Etling vs. Casar.
17—Gavitt vs. Christie.	97—Bunas vs. Keyser.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Lott, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
14—Ealon vs. Smith.	110—Vandall vs. Spinola.
145—Caldwell vs. Farrell.	111—Kesler vs. Breeden.
9—Sturgis vs. Marston and another.	113—Dussy vs. Berrien.
63—Wade vs. Malloy.	114—Klink vs. Harding and others.
86—Pringle vs. Spaulding.	116—Betts vs. Follett.
88—Acrel vs. Winans & Waterbury.	117—Wilcox vs. Bearns.
90—Gardner and another vs. Alexander and another.	118—Kipp vs. Hans.
92—Sherlock vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.	119—Shallan vs. Huff and others.
97—Rowan & Griffin vs. Hyatt.	121—Herx vs. Huff and others.
104—Clute vs. Berkett.	122—Warren vs. Van Sennep.
106—Fitzsimmons vs. Dunn and others.	123—Kelsey vs. Barber.
109—Hannigan vs. Architectural Iron Works.	124—Thompson vs. Adams.
	125—Sherman vs. Roberts.
	126—Shuber vs. Wager.
	127—Malone vs. Riley.
	128—Thompson vs. Miller.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
103—Welsh vs. Canavan.	111—Kelly vs. Tilton & Taylor.
104—Banning vs. Oliver & Turner.	80—Riley vs. Gordon.
109—Duffy vs. Bennett.	129—Gaecke vs. Fromme.
42—Wegener vs. Kuck.	130—Dunker vs. L. I. Sugar Refinery.
13—Heard vs. Rowan.	131—Dunker vs. L. I. Sugar Refinery.
82—Manwaring vs. Burgess.	132—Jacopwsky vs. Tracy.
115—Husted vs. Sanburn.	133—Van Bebern vs. Kane.
116—Jones vs. Reinneman.	134—Galdeke vs. Fromme.
117—Fromme vs. Campbel & Gardeke.	135—McDonnell vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
121—Ryan vs. Hall.	
122—Gusbeck vs. Whitlock.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

PRIVILEGE OF WITNESS TO BE FREE FROM ARREST—FRAUDULENT DEBT.

In the matter of George W. Kimball, a Bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is an application to discharge from imprisonment the bankrupt in this case who is confined in close custody in Ludlow-street Jail by virtue of an arrest made by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. The bankrupt was declared a bankrupt by this Court on the 16th of November, 1867, on the petition of one of his creditors. By the order of adjudication the case was referred to one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, and Mr. Williams, in pursuance of the authority granted by the Bankruptcy act, issued an order under the 26th section of the act, according to form No. 45 of the forms in bankruptcy, requiring the bankrupt to attend before him to submit to an examination on the 6th of December, 1867. After the bankrupt had been served with this order, and a few moments before the hour appointed for the examination, and while the bankrupt was on his way to the office of the Register, and was in the same building in which the office of the Register is situated, with the order for such examination upon his person, he was arrested by the Sheriff upon an order of arrest issued as *mesne process* in a civil suit in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York; and he applies now to this Court to be discharged from his imprisonment upon the ground that he was arrested while he was on his way, under the process of this Court, to be examined thereunder. There is no statute of the United States, as there is of the State of New-York, giving protection to a witness from being arrested in a civil suit while he is in process of obeying a subpœna issued from a competent court for his examination as a witness. I have heretofore decided that a bankrupt, in all matters relating to his examination, under the 26th section of the Bankruptcy act, is substantially a witness, and that he is to be examined and cross-examined as a witness, and is entitled to be considered as a witness in all respects. The order, or summons, according to form No. 45, which is issued and served upon him, commanding him to appear and be examined, is substantially a subpœna. The 26th section of the act provides that the Court may require him to attend upon reasonable notice and submit to an examination on oath, and that if he neglects to obey any order of the Court, he may be committed and punished as for a contempt of Court. He must, therefore, when served with such order or summons be regarded as a witness under a subpœna, and as entitled to the same protection to which any other witness, subpœnaed to attend before a court, or an officer of the court, is entitled. He is also a part in bankrupt proceedings, and is entitled to all the protection which any party to any suit is entitled to under like circumstances. Such protection was decided by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania, (Hurst's case, 4 Dallas, 387, and 1 Wash. C. C. R., 186,) to be a protection to the thrown around him by the court from which the subpœna issues. In that case, the party was in attendance at Philadelphia, having gone there from his residence at New-York for the purpose of being present at the trial in that court of a suit to which he was a party, and he was also under process of subpœna from that Court to attend it as a witness in another suit, when he was arrested at his lodgings, at a tavern in Philadelphia, by a State Sheriff, on a *capias act satisfaciendum*, issued out of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. An application was made to the Circuit Court of the United States to discharge him from imprisonment, and it was granted by Mr. Justice Washington and Judge Peters, holding the Court, who decided that the Circuit Court of the United States had competent authority to discharge the party from the arrest because of the breach of his privilege which had been committed, in order that the proceedings of the Court might not be impeded and that the order for such discharge would be a justification and protection to the Sheriff in discharging him. In the present case, as the order or summons was issued by this Court, the application is made to it to discharge the party from his imprisonment. Although there is no statute of the United States upon the subject, yet the law is well settled that a party and a witness is, under such circumstances, entitled to be protected by the Court whose process has been interrupted. The plaintiff, at whose instance he was arrested in the State Court, may rearrest him under the same or other process whenever the privilege ceases. But the privilege must be enforced, and the order of this Court discharging the party from his imprisonment will be a conclusive justification of the Sheriff in every other Court and even in the State Court itself, which issued the process. The privilege is one not merely for the benefit of the party and witness, but exists for the purpose of maintaining the dignity and carrying out the commands of the Court which issues the subpœna and promote public justice, it being necessary that private right should for the time being yield to the public good. (Lyell vs. Goodwin, 4 McLean, 32.) In the present case the party was clearly entitled to his privilege, both as party and as witness, and I shall, therefore, make an order discharging him from the custody of the Sheriff, upon the ground that his arrest, under the circumstances under which it was made, was a breach of his privilege.

There is another ground urged in this case for the discharge of the party from imprisonment, but which I do not regard as sufficient ground for his discharge. He claims to be discharged under the last clause of the twenty-sixth section of the Bankruptcy act, which provides that "no bankrupt shall be liable to arrest during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy in any civil action, unless the same is founded on some debt or claim from which his discharge, or bankruptcy, would not release him." The thirty-third section of the act provides "that no debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary character, shall be discharged under this act." The cause of action set out in the complaint in the suit in the State Court, in which the party was arrested, is simply a complaint for the recovery of $560 for goods sold and delivered to him, and the summons is a summons for a money demand on contract for $560. There is no allegation in the complaint that the debt was fraudulently contracted, nor any averment except that so much money is due for goods sold and delivered; but the affidavits upon which the party was arrested, set forth facts which show a fraudulent purchase of the goods and a fraudulent contracting of the debt, and make out a case where the debt is one created by the fraud of the bankrupt in making fraudulent representations as to his solvency and pecuniary means and ability at the time he purchased the goods. If these averments had been contained in the complaint there would have been no question in the case, but they are only contained in the affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted; and the ground urged for the discharge of the party is, that under this last clause of the twenty-sixth section of the act it is necessary that the action should be founded upon the debt from which the discharge in bankruptcy would not release the party. It is clear that upon the face of the papers in this case this debt was created by the fraud of the bankrupt. Being such a debt, it is one that will not be discharged by his discharge under the act. But it is contended on the part of the bankrupt that the words "the same" in the 26th section, "unless the same is founded on some debt or claim from which his discharge or bankruptcy would not release him," mean the action; and on the part of the plaintiff in the suit in the State Court it is contended that the words "the same" mean the arrest. Whether one or the other of these two interpretations of the words "the same," in the section, is given to those words, makes a material difference; because if the interpretation of the bankrupt is the correct interpretation, that the action must be founded on the debt or claim, then it is clear that the action in the State Court is not founded on a debt or claim, from which the discharge would not release him. It is founded on a naked sale of the goods, with no element of fraud in it. Whereas, if the arrest is what is to be founded on the debt or claim, it is very clear that the arrest in this case was founded upon a debt created by fraud, and one from which the bankrupt would not be released by his discharge in bankruptcy. After a careful consideration of the language of the provision in question, and its meaning and object in connection with the language of the 33d section, I have come to the conclusion that the good sense of the statute is, that whenever the ground of arrest in the State Court is a debt created by fraud, the party is not entitled to the privilege of exemption from arrest; and that it would be too narrow and technical an interpretation of the language to hold that the words "the same" refer merely to the action, although that is the last antecedent. The intent of the act is, I think, that whenever the party is under arrest on account of a debt created by his fraud, neither this Court nor the State Court has any right to interpose and discharge him, because of the pendency of proceedings in bankruptcy. It is contended on the part of the bankrupt that the plaintiff in the suit in the State Court has, by force of what is and what is not contained in his complaint, waived the tort and confined himself strictly to the contract. But that is not conclusive at all of the question. I think that when the Court sees that the party is arrested, as in this case, for a debt from which he would not be discharged by his discharge in bankruptcy, the arrest and imprisonment must hold good.

The bankrupt is, however, entitled to be discharged in this case, because he was unlawfully arrested in violation of his privilege and of the authority of this Court. The moment that that privilege ceases he will, of course, be liable to be rearrested; and if he shall be rearrested and shall deny that this debt was created by fraud, or that it is a debt for which he is liable to arrest, this Court will, on a proper representation being made to it, order a reference to inquire into the facts, and will decide whether it is or is not such a debt. But on the face of the papers now presented, I hold that the bankrupt is not entitled to exemption from arrest entirely in the case, but that the Sheriff had no right to arrest him under the circumstances under which he was arrested, and that an order must be entered discharging him from such arrest.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Jones.

THE CLARK DIVORCE CASE IN COURT AGAIN.

Marvin R. Clark vs. Sarah Esther Clark.—This case was before the court on a motion of plaintiff's counsel to strike out portions of the answer as sham. It appeared that in January last defendant sued plaintiff for alleged adulteries committed by him. Shortly afterward the parties settled their difference of living together again. In a few months, however, the defendant went on a visit to New-Bedford and Boston, and it is alleged that while on such visit she was unfaithful to her marriage vows, and plaintiff then brought this suit to dissolve their marriage. Defendant answers that she left plaintiff in consequence of declining health, brought about by a disease which he communicated to her, and she sets up the plaintiff's former adulteries contained in the former suit. Plaintiff moved to strike out all this matter as sham, and read several affidavits, to show that the offence had been condined by the parties living together since the previous suit. Mr. Compton for defendant, contended that the motion to strike out could not prevail, for a sham answer was a false one, and the truth or falsity of the answer could not be tried on affidavits. Second—The matter sought to be stricken out was true. Third—That condonation is conditional forgiveness and a repetition of the offence by the guilty party renews the condoned injury. Decision reserved.

A. J. Regnier for plaintiff; Tyler, Compton & Parsons for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 14, 1867.

$20,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C..	111⅝	300 Adams Ex. Co.......	77⅝
45,000 do....	111⅝	100 do.......	78
5,000 U. S. 6s.5-20s. C.		100 do.......b30	78⅜
'62....	107⅝	200 do.......2d call	77⅞
10,000 do....	107⅝	200 do.......	77⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, R.		100 do.......b30	78⅜
'65....	104	100 Amer. Ex. Co.......	74⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.		100 U. S. Ex.......	78⅜
'64....	104⅝	200 Mer. U. Ex.......	37
15,000 do....	104⅝	20 do.......	36⅞
7,000 U.S. 5-20s. C., '65		55 do.......	36½
new....	107⅛	10 do.......s10	36⅞
10,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	100⅝	120 do.......	36⅝
10,000 do....	100⅝	20 N. Y. Cent.......	116⅞
3,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s.		200 do.......	116⅝
3d Ser....	104⅝	200 do.......	116⅝
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x.c.	65⅛	1000 do.......	116⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new.	62⅞	100 do.......s30	116⅞
6,000 N. C. S. 6s.....x.c.	53	100 Erie.......	72⅝
20,000 Mo. St. 6s....	96	500 do.......	72⅞
2,000 Virginia 6s, x c..	47	500 do.......b30	73
4,500 Ill. Cen. Bds....	118	100 Erie R. Pf.......	73⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. Con'd		300 Hud. Riv. R.......	132⅜
Conv. Bs....	82	200 Bos. Hart. & Erie..	13
8,000 Alt. & T.H.2d Pr	82½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.......	81⅜
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C.1st.	106	100 Mich. Cen. R.......	110½
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅝	100 Illinois Cen.......	132⅜
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d	88	1000 do.......s30	132
3,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	97	600 do.......	132¼
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st	77⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts...R..	83⅞
1,000 Morris&Es.1stM.	95½	5 Panama R.......	294
29 Merchants' Bk....	117½	100 Chic. & N.W.......	58
40 Chatham Bank....	145	100 do.......	58⅜
78 Del. & Hud. Ca....	146	100 Chic. & N. W. P.......	66⅞
100 Atlantic Mail....	118½	300 Clev. & Tol. R.......	103½
500 Pac. Mail....	123	70 do.......	103⅛
100 do....	122⅞	100 Chic. & R. I.......	97½
100 do.....b10	123	1200 do.......	97⅝
100 do....	123	100 M. & St. P.......	42
200 do....	123⅛	10 Mil. & St. Paul. Pf..	61⅛
10 do.....2d call	123⅛	100 do.......	61⅛
100 do....	123⅛	200 do.......b10	61⅞
100 do.....s10	123⅛	61 P., F. W. & C.......	99⅝
100 do.....s30	123⅛	100 do.......	99⅝
100 do....	123⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.......	25⅞
100 Reading R....	95⅛	10 Rome & Wat'n.......	108
1400 do....	95	100 West U. Tel.......	33¼
500 do.....s60	94	100 do.......s60	33⅛
50 N. Y. & N. H. R....	135	100 do.......	33⅛
20 Wells, Fargo & Co.	54	100 do.......s30	33⅛
100 M. So. & N. I. R....	81⅝	100 Quick. Min.......	20⅛
100 P., F.W. & Chi....	99⅝	100 do.......	20¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn 6s. ex-c..	65⅛	500 Erie R.......	72⅞
1,000 Cal. 7s....	127	10 Erie R. Pf.......	73⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s. Pac. R.		400 Hud. R. R.......	132⅜
Issue....	96⅜	200 Reading R.......	94⅞
50 West. U. Tel....	33⅛	500 do.......s10	94⅞
100 Quicksilver....	20	200 Ill. Cen. R.......	132⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co....	8⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts.......	83⅞
200 Pacific Mail....	123⅛	250 do.......	84
250 do....	123⅛	100 C. & N. W. R.......	58
10 Adams Ex. Co....	78	100 do.......b30	58⅛
100 do....	78⅛	100 do.......b30	58⅜
500 do....	78⅛	100 Chic. & N.W. Pf..	67
2 Amer. Ex....	77	400 Chic. & R.I. R.......	97⅞
10 do....	78⅛	200 P. F. W. & C.......	99⅜
400 N. Y. Cen. R....	116⅝	100 do.......	99⅜
1200 do....	116⅝	200 U. S. Ex. Co.......	78
100 do.....b30	117		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co....	45⅜	500 Harlem R. R., s60	116
100 do.....b30	45⅜	200 Tol., W. & W.......	39
100 do....	45⅜	200 Mich. S. & N. I.......	81⅜
100 do.....s30	45⅜	300 do.......	81⅞
120 Am. Ex. Co....	74⅜	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.......	83⅞
40 do....	74¼	200 Cleve. & Tol.......	103⅜
300 Adams Ex....	77⅜	200 do.......c	103
100 do....	77⅛	250 do.......	103
100 do....	77⅜	100 Chi., R. I. & P.......	97⅜
100 do....	77⅝	400 do.......c	97⅛
200 Quick. Min. Co....	20⅜	500 do.......s30	97⅜
100 do....	20	1100 do.......	97⅛
600 Pacific Mail....	123	200 Chi. & N. W. R....c	58⅜
100 do....	123⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.......	67
200 do.....c	123	100 do.......	66⅞
300 Erie R....	72⅞	100 West. Union T.......	33⅛
1000 do.....b3	73	100 Mer. U. Ex.......	37
200 do.....c	72⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Wells Fargo Ex....	54⅜	400 Reading R.......	94⅞
100 Mer. Union Ex....	37	200 do.......s60	95⅛
50 do....	36⅞	1200 M. S. & N. I.......	82
100 Mariposa Pr....	14⅜	200 do.......	82⅜
100 Mar Min Co....	8⅜	100 do.......s15	82
100 W. U. Tel....	33⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.......	132⅜
200 N. Y. Cen....	116⅜	800 Clev. & Pitts.......	84⅜
100 do.....b10	116⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.......	103⅜
100 do.....b5	116⅝	1100 Chic. R. I. & P.b10	97⅜
100 Erie R.....s3	72⅞	300 do.......	97⅜
200 Harlem R. R....	117	400 do.......snw	97⅜
10 Amer. Ex. Co....	77	100 Chi. & N. W. R. Pf.	67

MONDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,122,539
Decrease in Specie	918,406
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,358,858
Increase in Deposits	2,117,895
Increase in Circulation	26,709

	Dec. 15, 1866.	Dec. 14, 1867.	Dec. 7, 1867.
National Cap'l..	$74,007,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital..	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital..	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	258,452,330	246,327,545	247,450,084
Gold and Gold Notes	13,991,200	14,886,848	15,805,254
Other L. Tend'r	63,994,309	54,954,308	52,595,450
Deposits	206,458,271	177,044,250	174,926,355
Circulation	31,797,655	34,118,911	34,092,202
In Sub-Tres'y..	108,689,176	105,652,607	104,628,488

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.
On deposits	$174,926,000	$177,000,000
Circulation	34,092,000	34,100,000
Total	$209,018,000	$211,100,000
25 per cent. would be	$52,254,500	52,775,000
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	68,400,700	69,841,000
Excess	$16,146,200	$17,066,000

The gross increase of Deposits during the week appears to have been ... $4,158,000

Less to pay off Loans	$1,122,500	
Less to pay on Gold Deposits	918,500	2,041,000
Increase on general average		$2,117,000

The stormy weather of the week past was a serious impediment to general Trade movements and also much against the City shopping trade which had began to feel the usual demand in anticipation of the Holidays. The Export clearances, however, as declared from the Custom-house on Wednesday morning were again large; and on Wednesday and Saturday the Exports of Specie were about as large as for the whole month of November. The sales of Gold at one time during the week ran down from 136⅞, as on Saturday week, to 133⅛ ₺ cent. There was a subsequent recovery to 134⅛ ₺ cent. owing to less ease in the Street supply of Cash Gold and the advance of Exchange to the full points at which the Bankers can ship Gold. This advance was produced, in part, by the temporary suspension of remittances of 5-20s to London and Frankfort, and the report that some considerable parcels of these Bonds had been bought on the other side, after our decline in Gold, for New-York account. Whether these Bonds will actually cross the Atlantic or be held subject to order or the future course of our market, the effect is much the same on Exchange. The sales of Bonds, made here, as to arrive, are not, as yet, important in amount.

The Stock Exchange was partially depressed early in the week on the Public Funds, but the 5-20s had recovered the decline in prices by Saturday; though the firm tone and active movement of the market are not yet fully restored. The funding at the Treasury Office of 7-30 ₺ cents. has temporarily fallen off to moderate daily concessions since the first of December. To-day the Office will pay the half-yearly interest on the remainder of the Second Series of 7-30 ₺ cents., and also pay off or exchange into 3 ₺ cent. Legal-Tender Certificates about $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 of the Compound Interest Notes of Dec. 15, 1864.

The Railway market was fairly active and generally firm, as compared with the prices of Saturday week. The heaviest business was in New-York Central, Erie and Rock Island. On the first named, some of the buyers of Monday and Tuesday, at 114⅛@115, made a turn of 2½ to 4 per cent. by reselling later in the week, and this movement also induced some *short* sales of the stock after Wednesday's election at Albany. The purchases of Erie and of Rock Island were on a large scale. The Northwest common stock lost part of its buoyancy, and the price fell off 7 per cent. from the extreme advance.

The speculation in the Miscellaneous Shares was also quite spirited, and generally for the advance; although the *Bull* and *Bear* contest continues on the Pacific Mail, and the old and new Express Stocks.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,598,351, against the total entries of $3,002,897 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,628,013 against $3,101,416 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,705,420, against $1,348,563 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,111,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,208 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 3,269,000.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Dec. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted;

January	$20,852,386	August	23,732,790
February	25,494,290	September	$20,681,540
March	21,367,107	October	18,075,697
April	25,861,583	November	15,689,688
May	21,475,525	Dec. 7	2,187,172
June	20,478,305	Dec. 14	4,598,351
July	23,030,260		
Total since Jan. 1			$243,024,694
Against same date 1866			285,166,858
Decrease since Jan. 1			$42,142,164

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Dec. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	August	$12,857,353
February	15,452,506	September	12,002,449
March	20,475,226	October	17,481,221
April	17,863,596	November	20,675,515
May	13,303,545	Dec. 4	3,957,208
June	15,103,120	Dec. 11	4,628,013
July	14,068,861		
Total since Jan. 1			$181,317,260
Against same date, 1866			181,498,298
Decrease since Jan. 1			$191,038
Gold, Dec. 14, 1867			134⅛ ₺ cent.
Gold, Dec. 15, 1866			137⅜ ₺ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	August	1,714,598
February	2,124,161	Sept	$2,201,959
March	1,891,141	October	1,182,031
April	2,261,283	November	1,733,261
May	9,043,154	Dec. 7	327,575
June	6,724,272	Dec. 14	1,705,420
July	13,819,894		
Total since Jan. 1			$46,980,295
Against same date 1866			61,175,589
Decrease since Jan. 1			$14,195,194

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	August	3,983,650
February	1,739,898	September	2,615,950
March	1,913,973	October	1,847,106
April	3,162,783	November	1,038,058
May	1,194,879	Dec. 2	323,619
June	2,782,316	Dec. 9	671,447
July	$2,679,712		
Total since Jan. 1			$26,485,700
Against same date 1866			40,694,505
Decrease since Jan. 1			$14,208,805

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,576
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,115	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
Dec. 7	1,595,000	Dec. 7	831,000
Dec. 14	1,111,000	Dec. 14	238,000
Total	$114,216,411	Total	$61,561,595
To date, 1866	127,495,017	To date, 1866	47,906,371

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

American Gold Coin	@136⅞@133⅛@134⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅛@106⅞@107½
Consolidated 5-20s	107¾@107½@107¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	104⅞@104⅝
U. S. 5 ₺ cents, 10-40s	101⅛@100⅜
New-York Central	114⅜@118⅝@116⅛@117
New-York and Erie	71⅛@73½@72⅜
Rock Island	96¼@97⅝
Michigan Southern	81½@82⅛
Hudson River	128½@133⅜@131½@132⅛
Northwestern	64⅜@65@57⅞@58⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97⅜@99½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82⅜@84⅜
Reading	95¾@94⅞
Northwestern Preferred	66⅜@67⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26¼@26
Cleveland and Toledo	102⅜@103
Pacific Mail	124⅜@125½@123½
Western Union Telegraph	33⅛@33¼
St. Paul Preferred	61⅛@61⅜

The Gold Room was again comparatively steady on Saturday. Sales at 133⅞@133¾@134 ₺ cent. The Cash Gold was easier than on Friday, and 3@5 ₺ cent. interest was paid for carrying over balances. The Foreign Exchanges, however, advanced to the full shipping points in the forenoon, the standard Bankers, (or the select half dozen very prime names,) placed their 60-day rate at 110⅛, and short sight at 110⅞ ₺ cent. Other first-class Bankers quote 110@110⅛, and 111½@110⅞ ₺ cent. The export of Gold by the steamers of the day was $935,607, making $1,705,420 for the week. The Gold Customs paid into the Treasury during the week were the lightest we have known since the close of the war—only $1,111,000. The Treasury paid out $238,000 for Gold Interest. The California receipts are $671,447. The Banks lose $918,406 on their Specie averages: but gain $2,358,858 in Greenbacks. The General Deposit line is up $2,117,895, while the Loans fail off $1,122,539.

The rates for Money at the close of the week are 6@7 ₺ cent. on call to the Brokers. Most of the day's business was done at the lower figure, because of the free offerings by lenders and the moderate wants of borrowers. The Bank Statement accounts for the talk of an easy market at Bank, noticed in our report of Friday night.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings in nearly all departments were free of excitement. The Public Funds were steady in quotations, but less spirited than on Friday. The Railways were also steady on a moderate amount of business in the forenoon, but, with the exception of Reading, inclined to firmness later in the day. New-York Central recovered to 117, and the Northwest Stocks were somewhat stronger. On the Miscellaneous list there was a disposition to sell Pacific Mail on Mr, WEBB's card in reference to his Opposition Line, but the market took the offerings at about the closing price of Friday. The old Express Stocks were steady; the Merchants' Union lower.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Gold advanced to 134⅛ ₺ cent. on the rise in Exchange:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅞	100⅜	Missouris	96	96⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅛	107⅛	Northwest	58⅛	58⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107¾	107¾	N. West Pref	66⅞	67⅛
N. Y. Central	116⅝	117	Rock Island	97	97⅜
Erie	72⅞	72⅜	Fort Wayne	99⅝	99½
Hudson	132	132½	W. U. Telegraph	33⅛	33¼
Reading	95	94⅞	St. Paul Pref	61⅞	61⅜
Mich. Southern	81⅝	82⅛	Pacific Mail	123⅜	123½
Pittsburgh	83⅞	84⅜	American Gold	133½	134⅛
Tenn 6s. new	62⅜	63	Bills on London	110⅞	110¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₺ cent., 1868	134	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107⅛
6 ₺ cent., reg., 1881	107⅝	5-20 cou. 1867	107⅜
500 & 1.000, 1881	111⅝	10-40s, reg.	100½
5-20 reg., 1862	104	10-40 500 & 1.000, 1874	100⅞
5-20 500 & 1.000, 1862	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	104¾	7 3-10 3d series	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1.000, 1865	105		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104¼	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅜	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₺ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Michigan 6 ₺ c., 1878	92
N. Y. 6 ₺ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Michigan 7 ₺ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ₺ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee 6 ₺ c., ex-c.	65¼
N. Y. 6 ₺ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee new bds	62⅝
N. Y. 6 ₺ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Virginia 6s, ex coup	46
Ohio 6 ₺ c., 1870	100	Virginia 6s, n. b	41½
Ohio 6 ₺ c., 1875	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83½
Ohio 6 ₺ c., 1881	103	North Carolina 6s	63
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52⅜
Illinois reg., 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds	53
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri 6s	96
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	84
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is.	96⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Ocean	102
Manhattan	138	American Exchange	112
Mechanics'	120	Bank of the Repub	109
America	140	Bank of N. America	107
City	200	Hanover	109
Tradesmen's	133	Metropolitan	130
Greenwich	161	Continental	105
National	108	St. Nicholas	103
State of New-York	105½	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	117	Central National	103⅜
Mechanics B'k Ass.	107	Fourth National	106½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101⅜	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	115	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	64
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	115	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 1st M. Ex	101	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	102	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90.	70
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	87½	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102⅜	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	94
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₺ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	96	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	87
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Ill. Cen. 7 ₺ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M	102½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	60
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Con. 7 ₺ cent. conv.	81½	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	103
Con. 7 ₺ cent. 1st M.	87	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	65

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,469,916 97; total payments, $868,509 87; total balance, $105,652,607 06; the receipts include for Customs, $129,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $41,000.

The New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Roads are now under a single management. Whether Mr. VANDERBILT will adopt the policy of stocking or consolidating the gross earnings of the three Roads, *or of leasing the Hudson and Harlem, for a term of years not less than ten, to the Central Company,* is not yet, of course, known. Nor is it certain that the present separate, independent organizations will be abandoned at all. Assuming, however, that a lease of the Hudson and Harlem may be adopted, it is reasonably certain, if Mr. VANDERBILT's life and good health should be spared to perfect the arrangement, that $25,000,000 gross and (at 60 ₺ cent. expenses) $10,000,000 net will be earned in the year 1868, which, on the fair enhanced value of the three estates, say $90,000,000, would afford $2,500,000 for the Hudson lease; $1,500,000 for the Harlem lease, and $6,000,000 for Dividends, Interest and Contingencies on $50,000,000 New-York Central. This would authorize a reorganization of the present Capitals of all three of the Companies.

Present Capital of the Central	$28,537,000
Bonds Convertible, not yet Converted	453,000
Together	$28,990,000
A Scrip Dividend of 33⅓ ₺ cent	9,663,000
Enlarged Capital	$38,653,000
Bonds Outstanding, Jan. 1, 1868	11,347,000
Total Revised Value of Road, &c	$50,000,000
Present Capital of the Hudson	$14,000,000
Available for Scrip Dividend	6,000,000
Enlarged Capital	$20,000,000
Bonds Outstanding, Jan. 1, 1868	5,000,000
Total Revised Value of Road, &c	$25,000,000
Present Capital of Harlem	$6,800,000
Available for Scrip Dividend	3,200,000
Enlarged Capital	$10,000,000
Bonds Outstanding, Jan. 1, 1868	5,000,000
Total Revised Value of Road, &c	$15,000,000

The Hudson Lease, $2,500,000 per annum, would give:

Ten ₺ cent. on above Capital	$2,000,000
Interest on Bonds	350,000
And leave for contingencies	150,000
Total	$2,500,000

Harlem Lease, $1,500,000 per annum, would give:

Ten ₺ cent. on Capital	$1,000,000
Interest on Bonds	350,000
And leave for contingencies	150,000
Total	$1,500,000

Estimated for New-York Central:

Ten ₺ cent. on Capital	$3,865,000
Interest on Sinking Funds	1,000,000
And leave for contingencies	1,135,000
Total	$6,000,000

NOTE.—Nearly the entire Debt of the Central is on *six per cent.* Interest, but with Sinking Funds attached to the Principal Loans or Certificates of 1853, $6,266,954, and of 1864, $2,925,000.

Of course, in assuming 60 ₺ cent. as the cost of conducting the traffic and the financial management of the New-York Central, we take for granted that, under the Vanderbilt administration, the reforms and economies on this road will be made as thorough *and as sure in their results* as they are known to have been on the Hudson and Harlem. And in taking this much for granted, we but express, or rather repeat the confidence of the great body of the Central stockholders, who recently committed their proxies to Mr. VANDERBILT.

The Buffalo *Commercial* makes the following complaint of the inauguration of the new VANDERBILT administration of the New York Central:

"It is a remarkable fact that not one of the new directors resides on the line of the railway. We believe it is the first time in the history of the Company that the cities of Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo have been without representatives in the Board. Rochester has also been left out in the cold. We must confess to considerable surprise at this result. We knew, of course, that Commodore VANDERBILT would be the new President, and we knew that he would name his associates in the Board; but we supposed he would see the propriety of securing the coöperation of gentlemen who could represent the Company and look after its interests at the chief cities on the line. This entire exclusion of resident Directors looks as though the Commodore thought that local influence is synonymous with local corruption. The Albany *Journal* attributes the result to the fact that 'an earnest desire was felt by holders of large amounts of stock to take the road out of Wall-street speculations.' To us it seems that the result is a complete defeat of such 'an earnest desire,' if it existed. Ten out of thirteen of the new Directors are New-Yorkers, and all Wall-street men. The three other Directors represent important connections of the New-York Central; Mr. CHAPIN the Boston connection by way of Albany. Mr. STONE the Western connection by way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railways, and Mr. JOY the Western connection by way of the Canada, Great Western and Michigan Central Railways. So far as these three Directors are concerned, it is a judicious distribution of influence in the Board, but the absolute exclusion of local interest does not strike us in the same light. It is hard to see what benefit the stockholders can derive from the services of ten gentlemen (including President and Vice-President) residing in the City of New-York. It certainly looks more like a combination for manipulating the stock market than for securing a careful and efficient working of the line. Nor can we regard the action of Mr. VANDERBILT in any other light, unless, indeed, as we said before, he desired to cast a broad imputation on the ability and integrity of the local directors who have hitherto represented the Company in Albany, Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester and Buffalo."

We believe the Buffalo writer will soon have reason to take back his suspicion of a slight to the local interests of the Central line. No imputation upon the personal integrity of the old Directors along the line was designed in leaving the whole of them out of the new Board; and so far from slighting the local interests and accommodation of the people of Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, &c., the new administration will no doubt make it their first object to see that the Road is run with the utmost punctuality, and the local traffic, freight as well as passenger, accommodated to the utmost capacity of its equipment. To run it with economy and to the mutual advantage of the public along the line and of the Stockholders, a vast amount of jobbery, (to call this abuse by no harsher name,) which has grown up in the last ten years, and which had become almost chronic—to the alarming extent of leaving the Stockholders less profit out of fifteen millions of traffic than was divided to them in 1856-7 out of seven or eight millions—*will have to be stopped.* We believe it is the purpose of Mr. VANDERBILT to "reform it altogether." In looking back to the efforts of his predecessors we presume he was unable to discover the chance of practical help for himself by adhering to the so-called policy of local Directors, in reforming either local or general abuses and extravagance; and as the holders of nineteen out of twenty-eight millions of the Stock had imposed the sole trust and responsibility upon him of selecting his own Board, he constituted it according to his judgment of what would prove best, as well as most agreeable, in carrying out his own views of administration. That this reorganization is about as near the one-man power, as a family party could well make it, may probably excite surprise where Mr. VANDERBILT is not well known; *but it is his way of doing things,* and the identical way by and through which he has brought up the Hudson and Harlem Roads—the last from the lowest depths of discredit—to their present unexampled prosperity. Our Buffalo contemporary may rest assured that "manipulating the Stock market" constitutes no real part of *this* way. The steady and sustained rise in the value of the Roads committed to Mr. VANDERBILT's charge is simply an incident to its success—a gratifying one, of course, to the shareholders—in which the good people along the line of the Central have no mean guarantee that the road will be ably as well as honestly administered.

On another point of local interest, but to which he has not thought proper to refer, our Buffalo neighbor may feel satisfied when we confidently predict, as we now do, that Mr. VANDERBILT will neither petition, nor importune, nor attempt to corrupt the Legislature, much less enlist the Albany lobby to raise the mileage upon local passengers.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	2	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	1,016	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	1,121
Cornmeal, bags	310	Cut Meats, pkgs	172
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	179
Corn, bushels	1,140	Beef, tcs. and bbls	613
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	158
Oats, bushels	175	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls, ₺ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very dull to-day, including Java, at 25½c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c @20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ₺ lb. Sales 530 bags.

COTTON—The market has been less active to-day, and prices, though without any marked change, have been less buoyant. The demand has been moderate from shippers, limited from spinners, and very light from speculators. The aggregate sales were 2,027 bales, including 1,184 bales to shippers, 698 bales to spinners, and 145 bales to speculators, against receipts of 216 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their weekly circular, notice the movements in this market, week ending last evening, thus: "Our market during the week has been irregular. Opening on Saturday very strong at 17½c. offered and refused on Middling Uplands, it steadily declined until the same grade was quoted at 15½c., with some sales even under quotations. The decline was caused entirely by the withdrawal of buyers from the market, they having no faith in Liverpool sustaining the quotations of the early part of the week, and holders taking the same view of the market, pressed Cotton for sale. To-day, owing to lighter offerings and the increased firmness of holders, our market is steadier at ½c. ₺ lb. improvement, closing firm at the advance. Sales for the week are 13,842 bales, including 3,188 to spinners, 8,905 to exporters, and 1,749 to speculators. Freights to Liverpool, by steam, ⅛d.@⅜d.; by sail, 5-16d.@⅜d., dull. The feeling on our market is that although Cotton is selling very much under the cost of production, and that next season Cotton will rule at higher prices, the general state of trade in all the markets of the world is so unsatisfactory, and the losses on Cotton have been so general and so disastrous, that no immediate permanent improvement in the price of Cotton is to be looked for. Whenever capitalists—attracted by the low prices—will invest in Cotton, there will be no further decline. The receipts of Cotton at the ports for this week show about 89,000 bales, against 73,000 bales for corresponding week of last season. The total receipts since Sept. 1 have been 647,500 bales, against 555,500 bales for the same time last season."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₺ lb	14 @—	14⅛@—	14⅛@—
Good Ordinary	14⅛@—	14⅜@—	15 @—
Low Middling	15⅛@—	15⅛@—	15⅜@—
Middling	15½@—	15⅜@—	16¼@16½
Good Middling	17 @—	17⅛@—	18 @18½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	21,248
Receipts last week	25,333
Receipts preceding week	22,232
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	182,163
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	636,136
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	6,053
Exports since Sept. 1	183,801
Exports since Jan. 1	415,966
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867.	558,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	254,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	253,000

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has not varied much in price, but has been in very light demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50 @$10 20; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70 @$10 70 ₺ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 35@$9 25
Extra State	9 50@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 70@10 70
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 75@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour continues inactive at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., at $9 90@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ₺ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 50@$9 35 for inferior to very choice, ₺ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₺ bbl.; sales 210 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 250 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 50 ₺ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in less request at $4 10 @$4 50, as extremes, ₺ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted up about 2c. a bushel, but has been inactive. Sales have been confined to 14,500 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 38; Amber State on private terms, and White California at $3 05 ₺ bushel. Corn has been much more actively sought after, and has advanced 2c.@3c. ₺ bushel. Sales have been reported of 78,000 bushels, at $1 37@$1 41 for old mixed Western, in store, closing at $1 40@$1 41 for good to prime; $1 42½ for do. afloat, and $1 37@$1 40 for new mixed Western, ₺ bushel. Rye has been inactive at $1 70@$1 75 ₺ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels. Nothing really new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in moderate demand and steady. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels Western at 84c.@86½c., in store and afloat, ₺ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at 95c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₺ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ₺ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet to-day, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 45c.@65c. ₺ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c. @65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 55c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ₺ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been only 7,245 hides; sales 36,800 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 6,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24@26 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 9,000 Dry Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, usual selection; 5,700 Dry Rio Grande, 21@25½ lbs., private terms; 7,500 Dry Texas, 21@26 lbs., part 17½c. currency; 3,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,550 City Slaughter, Steers, 70 lbs., 10⅜c.@11c. currency; 650 City Slaughter, Cows, 50@55 lbs., 10⅜c.@11c. currency; 1,000 Dry Porto Platts, at auction, brought 12⅛c.@15c. currency, as they run. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 113,500, (same time last year, 65,000; year before, 211,200,) and 250 bales, as follows: 92,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 3,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 California, 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 1,000 Dry Central American, 5,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 200 Dry and Salted Para and Maranham, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres from Europe, 5,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande from Europe, 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past two weeks Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—During the week our market has been rather quiet. The receipts were moderate—somewhat in excess of sales. A few orders from the South and West are being filled; the inquiry from Eastern manufacturers has diminished. Strictly prime Leather continues steady in price, while the figures for common Leather have become more irregular. *Oak Sole*—The demand has improved; no change in prices; stock reduced. *Crop Leather*—We note a moderate demand from Eastern consumers; sales and receipts were about equal in extent. *Offal* has become more active; prices are a little easier; stock light. *Upper in Rough* is dull at irregular figures. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 47,000 sides." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 22c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₺ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive and depressed, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 33c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@97½c. ₺ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been moderately dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 51c.@53c. ₺ gallon; Crude do. at $4 12½@$4 25; Resin at $2 62½@$6 75 ₺ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50 ₺ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c. @78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 04 ₺ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more request, at 16½c.@16¾c. for Crude; 10½c.@11½c. for Crude, in bulk; 24c @27c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@46c. for Refined, free, ₺ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and heavy; Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$21 37, closing at $21 25, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₺ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₺ lb.; sales 130 pkgs. Bacon has been dull and heavy to-day; no further sales transpired. Lard has been dull and on the decline; sales have been reported since our last of only 580 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c., and small lots of very choice at 13½c.@13¾c., ₺ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in light supply and limited demand at 10½c.@10¾c. for City, and 9¾c.@10c. for country, ₺ lb. Beef continues in slack request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 145 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including Prime Mess at $32@$35, and India Mess at $35@$38 50 ₺ tierce; sales 110 tierces. Beef Hams continue in slack demand at from $30@$32 for poor to choice; sales 150 bbls. Butter has been in fair request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c. @42c. for interior to prime Western, ₺ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₺ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₺ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₺ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₺ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₺ lb	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₺ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₺ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₺ lb	8 @11

SKINS—Have been held above the views of buyers, and have been inactive.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and depressed. Sales since our last 485 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 10⅞c.@13c., and 830 boxes Havana, part at 11⅛c. @13⅛c. ₺ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14c.@16⅜c. ₺ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 130,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅜c.@11c.; 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 11⅛c.@12c.; 45,000 lbs. Grease at 7⅛c.@9⅛c. ₺ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted nominally at 30c. in bond, ₺ gallon, on a very dull market.

WOOL—A fair inquiry prevails for the cheaper run of domestic Wools, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, and as supplies have been reduced, prices have exhibited more steadiness. The finer grades have been held above the view of buyers, generally, and have been less freely dealt in.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	38@44
½ and ¾ blood do	36@38
Common and ¼ do	34@36
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@62
Extra to XX do	47@50
½ and ¾ blood do	40@44
Common and ¼	33@36
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	37@40
½ and ¾ blood fleece	35@37
Common and ¼ fleece	33@35
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	37@40
Unwashed fleeces	26@28
Unwashed fleece, burry	15@17
Texas.	
Washed fleece	30@35
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	20@26
Common fleece	17@19
Common fleece, burry	14@16
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	33@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	26@28
Unwashed fleece, coarse	17@19
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@15
Pulled fine	27@33
Pulled medium	26@28
Pulled common	20@23
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	37@45
New-York City, super	32@37
New-York City, No. 1	27@30
New-York City, No. 2	12@15
Lambs	28@35
Western limed pulled	25@27
Southern limed pulled	23@26
Tub Washed	38@43

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 750 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 6½d. ₺ lb; 17,000 bushels Corn, by do., at ½d. ₺ bushel; for Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₺ 280 lb.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other points as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—A second-hand Taylor drum cylinder press, 31x46, as good as new. Apply to D. RICHARDSON, No. 16 Jacob-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Mark Smith, A. W. Young, George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. John Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . . Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
DORA. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. C. H. Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"Christmas Carol" and "The Trial."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The general conference on the Roman question has been abandoned, the leading European Powers having finally declined to take part in it.

The demonstrations of sympathy for the Manchester dead which were to have been made in the principal cities of Great Britain, yesterday, were prevented by the authorities. In London and Liverpool special precautions were taken with a view to terminating at once all disorderly proceedings.

The police authorities, Saturday, reported three killed and about forty wounded by the Clerkenwell explosion on Friday. Timothy Desmond, Jerry Allen, and Ann Justice, who were arrested near the scene of the explosion and immediately after its occurrence, were arraigned before a magistrate Saturday, and submitted to a long and sharp examination. No definite proof against them, however, was obtained. Burke and Casey, two Fenians who are confined in Clerkenwell Prison, were also examined, but denied all knowledge of the cause of the recent explosion. The excitement in London was very great. In commenting upon the affair, the entire Press seems to be of the opinion that the time for lenity toward the Fenians has passed. Rumors are current that Col. Kelly, the Fenian prisoner who was rescued at Manchester, is in England, notwithstanding the stories to the contrary, and that he is still directing the movements of the Fenian Brotherhood.

In the Court of Admiralty yesterday, Prioleau's plea in the case of the *Alexandra* was admitted. A commission is to be appointed for the purpose of procuring evidence in the United States.

Dispatches have been received in London announcing that the Abyssinian captives are alive and well. Four thousand Egyptian warriors have joined the British expedition at Massowah. At last accounts the British troops had advanced some distance into the country, but were suffering from scarcity of water.

The great Powers have addressed a note to the Sublime Porte asking that the navigation of the Dardanelles be made free to the shipping of all nations.

The river Oder is frozen over, and navigation is closed.

The new Austrian Constitution has, after a long debate, been adopted by the Reichsrath.

A deputation from the English Bible Society had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon yesterday, during which His Majesty declared it was his first rule to protect all religions.

The Chevalier Visconti-Venosta will replace the Chevalier de Nigra as Italian Minister in Paris.

GENERAL.

Information received by the Governor of Mississippi of lawless conspiracies among negroes, instigated by white men, for the purposes of murder and plunder, has been of such a character as to cause him to feel authorized to issue a proclamation warning those engaged in these combinations to desist from them at once, on the penalty of being promptly and summarily dealt with. The step taken meets the approval of Gen. Ord, who will exercise military force to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace and bringing any who may prove to be guilty to punishment.

In the Constitutional Convention Saturday, a minority report relative to the State Salt Works was submitted, together with a resolution authorizing the Legislature to expend money in working and developing the State Salt Springs, and providing for the reimbursement of the Treasury by imposing a duty on salt. A resolution providing for the adjournment of the Convention from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2, and for an adjournment *sine die* on Jan. 7, was laid on the table, after which the Convention adjourned to Monday evening.

The large reservoir in Douglass, Mass., gave way on Friday night, washing away one hundred feet or more of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad track and embankment. A dwelling house and a family living therein was floated off some distance. The occupants of the house, having been rescued, succeeded in giving the alarm, so that an express train which was approaching the chasm was saved from destruction.

Advices from the seat of war in South America announce that the Paraguayans have won a great victory over the Brazilian forces, which are said to be lessened by 4,000 men killed, wounded or prisoners.

Advices from Mexico state that Señor Romero is about to return to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Mexico will also send diplomatic agents to the South American Republics.

The American Print Works at Fall River, Mass., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Five hundred hands are now out of employment. The loss will amount to $1,500,000.

Last evening a union meeting of New School Presbyterians was held at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, where addresses were made relating to the Pacific Railroad as an agency for the evangelization of our country. Rev. Drs. Kendall and Ellenwood, Rev. W. M. Martin and Prof. Hitchcock were the speakers. They dwelt on the importance of immediately establishing Mission Stations at the West.

Early yesterday morning a woman named Anna Boone and her four children were found insensible from the effects of poison administered by the woman herself, at No. 29 Amity-place. The mother, reduced to a state of destitution, had thus sought relief for herself and her offspring. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where they are rapidly recovering.

A large and interesting meeting, under the auspices of the New-York Sunday-school Union was held in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, and Rev. Mr. Sutphen.

A meeting of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society was held last evening at the Anthon Memorial Church in Forty-eighth-street. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. John Cotton Smith, B. B. Leacock and F. Rising.

Last evening Rev. Mr. Mitchell was installed as pastor of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church in Greene-street, above Canal. The exercises were those usual upon such occasions, and the sermon was devoted to a consideration of the relations of Christ to the Church.

There were interesting reunion services yesterday at the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. L. S. Weed preached in the morning, and in the afternoon short addresses were made by gentlemen formerly connected with the Sabbath-school.

Five dwellings in different parts of Brooklyn were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss amounts to $64,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. Defective hose and frozen hydrants impeded the efforts of the firemen to subdue the flames.

Kurstzman & Sons' piano factory, in Buffalo, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on stock sustained by Messrs. Kurstzman is estimated at $22,000. Forty-five workmen have been thrown out of employment.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith delivered an interesting discourse on the "Antiquity of Labor and Importance of Laborers," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

Joseph Schnepf, who has been on trial in the Circuit Court of Portage, Wisconsin, on the charge of murdering his father and subsequently burning his body, was acquitted on Dec. 11, after the jury had deliberated fifteen minutes upon the case.

Produce and merchandise were generally quiet on Saturday. Wheat and Corn were dearer. Other articles essentially unaltered. Freights very dull.

Reconstruction and its Enemies—The Disturbing Element in the Republican Party.

Wendell Phillips was not far wrong when, with the fate of impeachment before his eyes, he affirmed the presence of conflicting elements in the Republican Party. He was evidently right, too, when, in the same connection, he predicted the renewal of an attempt on the part of the extremists to control the Republican policy, and to engraft upon it views at variance with the scheme of reconstruction now in progress.

The current reports of interviews held within the last few days by Southern deputations, black and white, with sundry leaders of the extreme faction, afford a timely illustration of the forces which are at work to prevent the restoration of the Union. They show that the Southern opponents of the law who meet in Conservative Conventions and bewail the departure from the cardinal article of their faith—that "this is a white man's Government"—are not the only or the most dangerous foes of the pacification which the country most anxiously awaits. They prove that whatever be the result of pending operations in the excluded States, the finality of the scheme is threatened by politicians who do battle under the Republican standard, and who will renew in Congress the delays and disturbances which have already been so productive of mischief.

According to the statements transmitted from Washington through different but in the main concurrent channels, Messrs. Sumner, Stevens and Butler severally declare themselves dissatisfied with the alleged moderate character of the present law, and counsel the Southern deputations who call on them for "advice" to adopt more proscriptive measures. Thus, Mr. Sumner advises the conventions yet to be held to widen the disfranchising clauses of the Congressional plan, and to impose disabilities which would have the effect of excluding the great body of Southern intelligence from participation in the Government. Mr. Butler favors, substantially, the same course. Mr. Stevens, as usual, is not behind either. He would allow a *bare majority of those who vote* to determine the matters submitted to them—instead of a majority of the registered voters, as required by law. He proposes to increase the Congressional representation by allowing to the two-fifths hitherto excluded, members to be voted for on a general ticket or as Congressmen at large; and he contemplates the organization of provisional governments, to be established by the conventions and to take the place of the district commanders. This last proposition is intended to secure the existence of "loyal governments" to rule the States, in which the measures of the conventions may be voted down or otherwise defeated, and is a foretaste of what gentlemen like Mr. Hunter may expect as the alternative of "negro rule" under the law as it stands. Mr. Stevens clings, moreover, to his old idea of "mild confiscation;" and Mr. Butler suggests that for the better securing the supremacy of the "loyal element" the disfranchised class shall be debarred participation in the management of banks, railroads, or other chartered commercial enterprises. To crown the whole, Mr. Sumner insists that the problem of nationality which he has striven profoundly to elucidate, shall be solved by the enactment of a Political Rights Bill, making political coextensive with civil rights in all the States of the Union.

It is not easy to speak with patience of projects so obviously at variance with the policy of the Republican Party, so injurious to the country, or so calculated to add to the dangers and difficulties of the South. And yet nothing is gained by refusing to look at plans and propositions which indicate the purposes, and throw some light upon the probable tactics, of the faction whose confidences are shared by Messrs. Sumner, Stevens and Butler in common with the special contributor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. The folly and enormity of what these persons propose is not a reason for passing it over unnoticed. The spirit it reveals cannot be safely disregarded, since its influence will be felt, immediately, throughout the South, and again in Congress when the question shall come up for final adjustment.

The first effect will perhaps be the worst. There can be no doubt that the absence of faith in the finality of the Constitutional Amendment contributed not a little to the failure of that measure in the Southern Legislatures. They declined to acquiesce in unpalatable conditions, which, after all, might not be the ultimatum of the National Government. The distrust was, in our judgment, unfounded, and the refusal unwise, but we must nevertheless admit the plausibility of the reasoning in which both originated. A similar argument against the Reconstruction law is now furnished by the extremists; though the effect may not be so distinctly traceable—the tendency is unquestionably the same. It will put a powerful weapon in the hands of those who dwell upon the bad faith of Congress as a motive to opposition. On the more violent members of the Conventions the influence will be still more mischievous. From the Carolinas and from Virginia they have sent to Washington to learn the views of politicians who claim to be considered leaders. The trio whose extravagances now come before us have been visited for this purpose, and their opinions will be reported to the Conventions with all the weight of gospel. The delegates who reached Washington in search—it may be an honest search—after information, go back to Richmond and the Carolinas assured that the action of the Conventions cannot be too extreme for Congress. In this manner, strength will be imparted to the demand for proscriptive measures, to the delight and profit of the demagogues and incendiaries with whom "loyal" pretences are a cover for every outrage.

Nor can the Republican party afford to be indifferent to these exhibitions of the temper which animates its extreme members. We do not apprehend that Mr. Sumner or Mr. Stevens or Mr. Butler will be more potent when the time for revising the work of reconstruction shall arrive than they were when the law was passed. Harsh as it is it had been much worse were they able to dictate the course of the party. They were beaten then, however, as signally as they have since been beaten on the subject of impeachment; and we believe that they will not appear to better advantage when they shall attempt to fasten their fanaticism and intolerance on States seeking admission under the law. But, notwithstanding their numerical weakness—notwithstanding the fact that they are a mere corporal's guard compared to the great army of Republicans—their projects, so impudently paraded and so persistently renewed, entail disaster and disgrace upon the party with which they are unfortunately allied. It suffers in every respect from their proceedings. A regard for its own usefulness and welfare then, not less than for the interests of the South and the honor of the country, seems to suggest the most summary disposal which the practice of Congress permits of whatever measures they introduce for giving effect to their disorganizing policy. The appointment of a Reconstruction Committee in the House, with Mr. Stevens at its head, opens the door to nuisances of this nature, and we may expect to hear of them often. But the duty of the ruling party is clear. It cannot without imperiling its power, even entertain the propositions which the Sumners and Stevenses and Butlers of Congress stand ready to introduce; nor can it without dishonor lend encouragement to those who in its name are plotting for supremacy and for office in the Southern States. It may not, perhaps, be politic to proclaim in advance a readiness to be more liberal than the law; but the party does owe to itself and to the people who repose confidence in the capacity of its statesmanship, such a display of firmness and moderation as shall free it from the suspicion of complicity with the violence which assails its peace and endangers its unity.

Secretary Seward's Diplomacy—The Extension of American Power.

Mr. Seward has been almost as active, diplomatically, since the close of the war as he was while it lasted. His duties, however, have been of a different and far more agreeable kind. Instead of being constantly busy in addressing energetic remonstrances to European Governments against their interference in American affairs, he has labored with extraordinary success to extend American influence round the globe, and to negotiate treaties of commerce, amity and relationship with all those Powers and peoples with which we have heretofore had no intercourse, or with which it has been limited and imperfect. The results of this world-wide activity, though frequently appearing before Congress, probably pass unnoticed by the great majority of our citizens.

At this moment he has before the Senate, for their consideration, new treaties with Japan, and with the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific, with Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, and with Venezuela in South America, beside the treaty with the Kingdom of Denmark. We were also informed by Cable last week that our Minister to China was about to leave Pekin for the United States, on a special mission for the Chinese Government. We know that for some years the Secretary of State has been trying to negotiate a more favorable treaty with the Imperial authorities, and we have no doubt that Mr. Burlingame's return indicates the success of these efforts.

We are aware that some very flippant people attempt to talk very funnily about these negotiations, and laugh consumedly over the fact that Secretary Seward is traveling to the furthest ends of the earth to make treaties and establish relations with countries of which they never heard. We have no doubt that if they would take a little trouble to learn where these countries are, and what objects may be subserved by these negotiations, they would be somewhat less facetious and a good deal more intelligent.

Nothing could be more important in regard to the growth of American influence and the extension of American power in the future. Americans must not forget—and are not apt to forget—that this country must become the mighty Power of the future. We are very young yet, and we are feeble and limited compared with what we shall be before the passage of the thirty years which belong to this century. Beside our immense internal developments, we shall raise up a vast commerce, extending over all the oceans and covering the Pacific with ships far more numerous than now sail on the Atlantic. The swarming millions of Asia are nearer to us than to any other commercial people, and one need but to look at the map to be satisfied that their relations with this country must be more intimate than with any other. The same thing must be said of the populous countries of South America, as well as of the numerous important islands which lie in the Pacific. They may all be ours, so far as their commerce is concerned, if we only make timely efforts to obtain them. And this is the best possible time to make these efforts. Within the last few years our name and fame have gone abroad to all lands, and places where we were never heard of before now regard us with the deepest interest and desire. To take advantage of this, is not only a duty but a necessity. And if we form our relations now, the fact will tell in a hundred ways in time to come. Mr. Seward's diplomacy and negotiations are far-sighted and comprehensive, though at the same time some of their effects will doubtless be felt as soon as they are accomplished.

Universal Suffrage South.

Universal suffrage,—exercised with independence and intelligence,—may be regarded as an indispensable element and condition of Republican government. But experience shows that it may also be made a most powerful and fatal weapon, in the hands of unscrupulous power, to crush out all real liberty and bolster up an arbitrary and irresponsible tyranny. The Emperor of France has founded his throne upon universal suffrage. There is no country in the world where the suffrage is so absolutely free and universal, as in France; and there is no Government in the world more arbitrary than that which it has established. The reason is that the suffrage of the people of France, instead of being independent, is simply the tool which the central authority uses to accomplish its own purposes. The great mass of the French peasants are ignorant, utterly without experience in affairs of Government, dazzled by traditions, credulous of promises and responding promptly and subserviently to appeals, representations and demands made upon them from imperial quarters. At the elections the agents and committees of the Emperor issue their letters of advice,—their arguments sustaining their theories,—their glowing pictures of the condition of the country and their still more glowing promises for the future, and scatter them lavishly throughout the Empire. The coarser instruments of pressure are not neglected. The military "regulate" the elections and preserve order. The civil officials represent, perhaps somewhat urgently, the expectations and wishes of the Government,—their own hopes of preferment depending largely on their success. And so it happens that universal suffrage in France, being simply a tool in the hands of the central power,—instead of an independent expression of the intelligent popular will,—has founded and sustains one of the most arbitrary and despotic Governments in Europe.

The negro vote in the Southern States is exactly adapted to the same kind of management. At the very lowest estimate it constitutes *one-third* of the popular vote of the Southern States, and is thus, in skillful hands, a weapon of sufficient power, to control them. The negroes now admitted to the suffrage are, as a body, utterly ignorant—unable to read the ballots they are empowered to cast,—wholly inexperienced in public affairs,—incapable of foresight and provident preparation even for their own future, and far more incapable of any regard whatever for the future of the State or the nation,—accustomed to obey orders they receive from others, and taught, by precept and experience, to regard with distrust and animosity the community in which they live. Naturally and almost inevitably they look to some outside source for their instructions: and of course they do not look in vain.

An Executive Committee of the Radical Party in Congress has taken charge of this matter, and has virtually taken charge of the negro vote in the Southern States. It does precisely for that vote what the agents of the French Emperor do for the peasantry vote throughout France, and by very much the same appliances. It prints documents and scatters them through the South. It employs agents, lecturers, and missionaries of its own views among the negro voters. And through its alliance with the dominant authority in the Government, it has quite as complete command of the military authority, which is now supreme in the Southern States, and of the agents and subordinates of the Freedman's Bureau, as the French Emperor has of the Prefets and other officials of the Empire.

We find in the Rochester *Express* a somewhat detailed statement of the operations of this Committee, which we copy in another column of the Times as a matter of general interest. It seems that during the eight months from April to December of the present year, this Committee has collected from members and employes of Congress and from other sources the sum of $42,673, and has disbursed $39,153—the most of which has been devoted to the employment of agents to organize, discipline and instruct the negroes of the Southern States in voting. They have employed directly in this work 178 persons, besides aiding through local committees as many more. But the most effective agency in the prosecution of the work they have undertaken is that of the *Secret Loyal Leagues*, which under the direction of the central authority have extended their organized and secret operations into every section of the South, and have contributed more than anything else to the consolidation of the negro vote. This effort has already been attended with a very great degree of success. The Committee count upon that vote as sufficient to secure, first, the nomination, and next the election, of a Radical Republican President.

In summing up the work of the campaign and in estimating its future results, it will be noted that the writer in question arrays the whites and blacks against each other in all the South,—and assumes that the political contests of the Southern States are to be hereafter mainly *a conflict of races*. Wherever the blacks preponderate, he takes for granted an easy and a signal victory for the Republican Party. Wherever the whites are in a majority,—as in Virginia,—he thinks "*the work will be difficult.*" The Republican Party of the nation is thus to be identified with the colored vote of the Southern States. This is the direct and inevitable tendency of the labors and efforts of the Congressional Committee. When it shall have been thoroughly accomplished,—if any indications of popular sentiment can be drawn from the late elections,—it seems probable that *the Republican Party will lose every considerable Northern State.*

The Committee is doing its work well. It evinces great energy, sagacity, and devotion in the prosecution of the specific object for which it has been called into existence. By its superior vigor, resolution, and activity it has completely superseded and reduced to insignificance the National Union and Republican Committees appointed by the Baltimore Convention in 1864. It seems also to have entirely overshadowed that Committee in defining the scope and aims of party action. Whether it has fixed those aims and objects more wisely than the Baltimore Convention did—whether it is building up and strengthening the Union Party as a national organization by identifying its fortunes with the colored vote, remains for the future to disclose.

American Credit Abroad.

We agree perfectly with those who argue that our bonds in Europe ought to rate as high as British consols. As it is, we can find no fault, for Europeans estimate their value exactly as we do ourselves, and have shown, when once or twice we attempted to buy on account of a fractional difference in the two markets, that they were quite ready to hold them against us at equal rates. As gold rises here, bonds fall there, and as confidence in the public credit strengthens on this side, it produces a corresponding feeling on the other. As we approach specie payments here, our bonds will rise toward specie value there. When paper and coin are here interchangeable, our credit there will not remain much below par. Our rates of interest are so much better than can be had in Europe, that our securities will furnish the most profitable investment, and will be held more largely and firmly than at present. At the same time, this will be a favorable thing for us, for we can use to advantage all the money offered at five or six per cent. A steady fall in the present exorbitant and absurd premium on gold is desirable, not only because of the direct influence it exerts in our favor here, but because of the reflex benefits arising from its effect elsewhere. It is on these accounts that Secretary McCulloch has constantly spoken of its decline as most important to our national interests, and that he has felt justified in seeking to bring it about, without regard to the schemes of speculators. In the theory that the heavy specie disbursements of last month and next month must act in this direction, he has thus far been borne out, and it certainly appears as though his expectations of further advantages would be realized within the coming fortnight. The important thing, however, is to prevent a damaging reaction after the effect of the thirty millions now nearly due shall have been fully felt. In this respect the Secretary can, of course, do little or nothing unless Congress comes to his aid with legislation calculated to increase the financial strength of the country. The fear of Congressional folly has a very great deal to do with the low state of the public credit, and the prospect of Congressional discretion and wisdom has a very great deal to do with raising and magnifying it. It is cheering to observe that we have more to hope for on this point than we had some time ago. And it is earnestly to be desired that Congress will not disappoint the country's hopes.

MINOR TOPICS.

From time immemorial, Mr. Daniel Pratt, the "Great American Traveler," has run for the Presidency at every election. He entered the lists against Lincoln, tried conclusions with Buchanan, struggled for the prize with Pierce, fought for the crown with Taylor, and attempted to defeat Polk. If he always failed of election, so also did his immediate opponent Mr. George Washington Frost Mellen, and so also, in later years, did Stephen H. Branch. These melancholy failures, however, have not prevented another candidate of similar character from entering the field. Geo. Francis Train nominated himself for President, on Saturday night, at the Women's Rights Meeting, and on the Women's Rights platform. This is, perhaps, not so good a platform as Pratt's, for the merits of a "great traveler" are now-a-days confessed on all hands without regard to sex. Neither, perhaps, is it as good a platform as Branch's; for his great scheme for bringing about the "equilibrium" of all things, on his "vermicular theory," is much more comprehensive than Train's, and necessarily includes Train's as one of its planks. Still Train will doubtless be voted for, as Pratt, Mellen and Branch have been, and though we should privately prefer either of the other three, yet we trust they will all run, so that we may have something like genuine competition in the next campaign.

The attempt to rescue a prisoner by blowing up his prison is original if not ingenious, and thoroughly Irish if nothing else. It is about on a par, in wisdom and in humanity, with the average doings of people who pass for Fenians in England nowadays, and who by virtue of that name get a great deal of "national" sympathy with as thorough-going and brutal ruffianism as recent history records. What have such murders and cold-blooded atrocities as have been perpetrated of late in the large cities of England to do with the redemption of Ireland from misrule? What have they to do with Ireland at all? Does any one suppose that England or any other government that pretends to authority, can allow its officers of justice to be murdered, its prisoners to be rescued, its public buildings to be blown up, and its cities set on fire without any attempt to punish the perpetrators of such crimes? We have seen no evidence that these deeds are done by persons acting on behalf of the Irish people, or that they are even intended to benefit the Irish cause. They seem to be the acts of lawless ruffians—as reckless of life as they are of law—men who have no more claim to public sympathy than any other class of criminals. There has never been but one way discovered, thus far in the history of nations, of dealing with such men; and England must resort to it, as the United States most certainly would under the same circumstances.

The Albany *Evening Journal* states that there is no law against carrying deadly weapons on the person in this State. There is a law against carrying slungshots, another against iron knuckles, and another against concealed weapons like sword-canes. But, it adds, a man "may carry as many pistols as he chooses." If this is so, the law ought forthwith to be amended. In the recent shooting affray in Twenty-fifth-street, which gave rise to the discussion of the subject, we observe that two of the parties to it having withdrawn their complaints against each other, have been discharged. Is this matter left wholly to the discretion of the parties concerned? Has not the District-Attorney something to say about it?

George Francis Train wants to know how it is that "four newspapers in the City of New-York wield such a vast influence" through the United States. The marvel and mystery of this thing is inexplicable to a great many others beside him. It troubles Wendell Phillips now as it troubled Jeff. Davis during the war; it has troubled Fernando Wood this year, no less than it has in previous years; it troubles a great many members of Congress, and it has troubled more than one of our Presidents. No one of them can arrive at any sort of comprehension of the matter, and the more they see of it and feel it, the more incomprehensible it becomes. It can't be their size, because there are as big papers elsewhere; nor their wealth, for are there not rich papers even in Philadelphia? Suppose we modestly suggest to these parties that when they next pursue their inquiries they try to find out if it has anything to do with *brains*?

Mr. Townsend has offered in the Constitutional Convention *his* plan for preventing bribery and corruption. It consists in recommending the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the State to pay the expenses of all prosecutions for bribery that may be undertaken by any county! That is very good—as a joke. It is almost as amusing as Mr. Townsend's comparison of the members to a collection of unsophisticated, gushing school-girls, demanding laws to enable them to protect their virtue. Why should counties commence prosecutions for bribery? And what good would they do so long as the present laws excluding testimony are maintained? Mr. Townsend understands "how *not* to do it" better than any man out of Dickens' circumlocution office.

It is announced on pretty good authority that a large number of leading Radicals in the House intend to introduce fresh articles of impeachment, for the purpose of making speeches in denunciation of the President. They have felt very uncomfortable since debate on the subject was shut off by the previous question; they will avoid the operation of that rule, formerly so great a favorite with them, by making this a question of privilege. Mr. Stevens proposes to open the ball. They evidently expect that the country will be revolutionized by their eloquence. It is much more likely to be disgusted.

The Detroit *Post* puts up a fervent protest against selecting the Republican candidate for Vice-President from so doubtful and unreliable a State as New-York. It thinks that if we can have a thorough-going Radical, sustained by a Radical State, behind the Presidential chair, the enemy will not be tempted to kill the President. There, certainly, is something in that idea. The *Post* evidently looks to a selection from Michigan. With Senator Chandler for Vice-President, Gen. Grant's life would be reasonably safe for a long time.

One of the last jokes in the London *Owl* is the suggestion that M. Haussmann should be transferred to the French Foreign Office, in order that his happy talent for "expropriation" might be applied to the settlement of the Roman question. The idea is suggestive. The two men of the day in Europe whose individual action has been so marked and powerful that their names have been embodied in transitive verbs, are Count Bismarck and the Prefect of the Seine. When property is acquired according to "the good old plan that he should take who hath the power, and they should keep who can," the newly-coined verb *bismarcquer* saves a great deal of circumlocution. "To *haussmannize*" will soon assume a place in the English language by the side of "macadamize." Sooner or later the Temporal Power must be either *bismarcqué* or *haussmannized*. Which alternative would be the more conducive to the reputation of Napoleon III?

It seems probable, from our Washington correspondence, that somebody in the West Indies has been *inventing* a good many of the dreadful stories about earthquakes, hurricanes, and other dire convulsions with which we have been supplied for the last few weeks. At all events it is said no official reports of any such cataclysms have been received. We feel obliged to add, however, that this fact proves nothing. There are a good many items of intelligence not first revealed to the official mind. It is not impossible that the *bulls* and *bears* may have been at work in putting up, or putting down, the market price of islands and other real estate in that latitude,—and they certainly would not be stopped by an earthquake or two, more or less.

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

Mr. Dickens commences to-night the repetition of his four readings of last week. That the hall will be filled would be certain in any case,—but it is now a certainty certified by the scramble of last week for tickets. A good many very excellent people were sadly disappointed at not being able to procure them;—they will be comforted by learning that Mr. Dickens will give a third series next week,—and that he proposes to continue his readings here as long as they continue to be attended by such audiences as have assembled to hear him hitherto. This assurance will furthermore obviate the necessity, we trust, of crucifying—through the Press or otherwise—the much-enduring Mr. Dolby.

Correction.

We are requested to state that our Washington correspondent was mistaken in saying that a motion was made by Gov. Ward, in the National Republican Committee, to change its name. No such proposition was brought forward by anybody, nor was any such motion before the Committee in any shape.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

The principal musical event of last week was the production at Steinway Hall of Handel's Oratorio of "Samson," one of the most massive and at the same time intricate works ever written by that versatile and prolific master. The taste for Oratorio in this country is growing. It is desirable for many reasons that it should do so. The form of the merely musical part has, to be sure, undergone some change, and the conductor of each generation finds it necessary to prune with care in order to avoid listening in weariness. Fugues, it may be whispered boldly, are out of date with all but school-boys, pedants and very old men. Armies do not now step up to the scratch in the same formal way that they did in the days when there were wars in Flanders, and musical ideas, like bullets, are now directed point-blank. Handel followed the fashion of his time, but occasionally he stepped aside into a way of his own, and never more successfully than in "Samson." This is especially the case in the recitatives and arias, which are always truthful and impressive. The choruses exhibit the technical skill of his learned pen, and the wealth of his invention—always melodious and clearly marked. But apart from Handel who has ceased to enjoy the monopoly of this style of composition, there are reasons why Oratorio should always be held in esteem by a large and respectable portion of the community. It deals with histories of the highest human significance, and the book whence they are derived naturally suggests a decorous elevation of style—a suggestion which we need scarcely add, has often lead to sublime inspirations. Moreover, there is always a large class religiously inclined, who derive their only sense of amusement from this unquestionably pure source. It fosters, in addition, a desire to cultivate music in its harmonic form, and so in a pleasant fashion, keeps together many a harmless and pleasant musical association. We have not got very far in the matter of Oratorio singing, and in an instrumental way, we are utterly beneath contempt. It is necessary, therefore, to encourage every effort, especially at this moment when we have Mme. Parepa-Rosa in our midst. The lady is undoubtedly the greatest Oratorio singer now living. The volume and compass of her voice give her an easy victory over the most difficult passages, and there are passages of extreme difficulty in all Handel's works, while her perfect knowledge of the vocal art and clear enunciation of the words make all intricacies clear. She was well supported by Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. J. R. Thomas and Mr. George Simpson. The latter gentleman sang the beautiful air, "Total Eclipse," with singular tenderness and pathos. The choruses were not always taken with firmness, and the orchestra either did not care for the conductor, or at all events were determined not to obey him.

There is a great event at the French Theatre to-night. Mlle. Tostee returns to her lieges, and gives once more the *sabre* of her *pere* to the faithless *Fritz*. This is the last week of the season; an early engagement having long since been made in Boston. Mr. Bateman, on his return, produces "La Belle Hélène." That, too, is capital; but why wait, when "La Grande Duchesse" is willing to give you audience?

Miscellaneous Dramatic Matters.

On Saturday evening there was no performance of "The Devil's Auction" at the Academy of Music—the announcement made to the public being that the gas having frozen the management were compelled to close the house. This evening the ballet-opera of "The Bayadere," by Auber, is to be produced, with the aid of Mr. De Pal's troupe of European dancers.

The present winter season has not set in invitingly for the theatres. Sleighing and skating are successful competitors against them, and when these most popular of all the costly or "cheap" amusements are not drawing off the crowds, there is no telling when old King Winter may not make up his mind to come and see the show himself, and he always makes his appearance in such an uncomfortable garb of wind, or slush, or rain that he generally has the whole performance to enjoy alone by himself. He is the last customer the managers care to see at their doors, for he is an abominable dead-head, and makes himself so disagreeable that nobody will enter when there is reason to expect him.

The holiday season which is creeping so fastly upon us, however, exerts its influence, and in the theatres performances suitable to celebrate it are being got in readiness.

At the Broadway Theatre one of Mr. Charles Reade's recent dramas, a pastoral piece in three acts, called "Dora," will be produced this evening, and Mrs. D. P. Bowers is to appear in the principal character.

Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" that has been rehearsed at Wallack's Theatre is to be presented on Tuesday evening, and will be alternated thereafter with the "Belle's Stratagem" and "Town and Country." To-night "The Honeymoon" will be repeated.

The drama of "Under the Gaslight," with its sensational railroad incident, will be repeated all the week and on Saturday afternoon at the New-York Theatre. And the burlesque of "Le Grand Queen Bess," with its musical merry-makings, will be given at the Fifth-avenue Theatre every night, and on Wednesday for a matinee.

Mlle. Solke, who recently danced in "The Devil's Auction," has been engaged at Niblo's Garden," and will appear in the "Black Crook" this evening.

Miss Rosa Cooke will make her first appearance at the Olympic Theatre to-night as *Oberon*, in place of Miss Fanny Stockton. "Midsummer Night's Dream" seems to be nowhere near the end of its popularity yet, and its representation, continued nightly to crowded houses, promises to carry this handsome theatre into another year on the upper wave of prosperity.

The French comedy company, under Mr. Bateman's management, will appear on Tuesday evening in Sardou's most worthy and successful comedy, "Le Famille Benoiton." All the favorite artists, La Roche, Mlle. Deborah and Mlle. Reilles, are cast in the piece.

"The Heart of a Great City," at the Bowery Theatre, and Nast's "Caricaturama," at Dodworth Hall, will be repeated all the present week. At Barnum's Museum the performances in the Lecture-room will be varied by the representation of Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," and the performances of a gentleman who bears the enviable title of "The Human Orchestrion."

Mr. John Bridgman, an actor of the "old men" of the drama at the Museum, Chatham Theatre and Burton's Old Theatre, died in this City a few days ago. Mr. Bridgman was for many years a member of a "spiritual circle," of which Mr. W. R. Blake, Hadaway and Isherwood, the scenic artist, were companions.

Mr. Mortimer Murdock, recently from England, who played an engagement lately at the Bowery Theatre, is to be leading actor at the Academy of Music in Canton, Ohio—a new place of amusement about to be opened.

Mr. Mark Smith and Mr. Vining Bowers are engaged to appear in the new spectacle that is to follow the "Black Crook" at Niblo's Garden.

Lotta is to play an engagement at the Broadway Theatre after Mrs. D. P. Bowers ends hers.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson is in St. Louis, and all St. Louis is going to see him in "Rip Van Winkle."

Mr. Charles Wheatleigh has reappeared in San Francisco as *Smokey* in "Under the Gaslight." That drama will be produced at the Boston Theatre to-night, and in Toronto, C. W.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. A. H. Davenport.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces the death, in that city, of the long popular young comedian Mr. A. H. Davenport. The Crescent City has always been a favorite but fatal resort with Mr. Davenport; he was always liked by its public, but his health was never first rate there. Two years ago he lingered in the Sisters' Hospital in that city, almost at the point of death, but kind attentions spared him, at that time, although it would appear that the disease, consumption, which then prostrated, finally carried him off. Mr. Davenport's last engagement in this City was during the Summer season at the New-York Theatre, and his last appearance in this vicinity was made as *Ray Trafford*, in "Under the Gaslight," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. At the time of his decease he was engaged as stage manager at the Academy of Music in New-Orleans, and only a few evenings before his death, appeared as *The Stranger*. He was a native of North Stamford, Conn., and his real name was Adolphus Davenport Hoyt. The little farm-house in which he was born, is still occupied, we believe, by the kind mother with whom he always shared his professional earnings. "Dolly's" first venture toward self-support, was made as a lawyer's clerk in this City, in the office of Mr. Horace F. Clark, and if we are not mistaken, he even practiced at the New-York Bar. But only for a brief time—his inclinations were always for the stage, and his vanity as an actor was much flattered by the applause given certain amateur performances that took place in a small private theatre located next to Burton's old house in Chambers-street, in which young Hoyt took part. He made a semi-public appearance at the old Olympic Theatre in 1851 or 1852, or thereabouts, as *Romeo* to the *Juliet* of Miss Jane Coombes, then also an amateur of the same society. Later, Dolly's popular qualities and lively manners making him a favorite, he was engaged at the Astor-Place Opera House, when under Thorne's management, and from that became regularly installed as a professional. He married Lizzie Weston (the present Mrs. Charles Matthews) and went to Philadelphia, where he remained for a season and also became a great favorite. Afterwards he returned to New-York, whose habitual play-goers have always looked upon him as "their own." The hour of death is not the time at which to discuss a player's ability; but it may be said that Mr. D.'s performances were generally liked. Socially there never was a greater favorite than he.

The Habeas Corpus Case in New-Orleans—Gen. Hancock Again Interposes.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 11.

Yesterday came up for trial before Judge Theard, the application of the Messrs. Wallioms, for the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, under allegation of unlawful imprisonment, at the instance of the Governor of Louisiana, whose warrant for their arrest was based upon a requisition of the Governor of New-York. The legality of the arrest of these parties was fully argued. The documents accompanying the requisition of Gov. Fenton were not certified according to law, but Judge Theard held he could not inquire into the legality of the warrant of the Governor of Louisiana, or the cause of arrest, and he remanded the prisoners to the custody of the New-York authorities.

Counsel for petitions then sued out instanter a writ of *habeas corpus* before the Supreme Court, (Judge Ilsley granting the writ,) which was made returnable this morning at 11 o'clock. The writ was directed to be served on Officer Wooldridge, of the New-York City Police Force, but that officer could not be found, having either secreted himself or left with the prisoners.

Gen. Hancock being informed at a late hour last night, telegraphed to the commander of the post at Amite, on the Jackson Railroad, to send back to New-Orleans the accused men and the New-York policeman, who had the audacity to defy the highest judicial authorities of our State. He also telegraphed to Gen. Ord, the Commander of the Military District of Mississippi, requesting him to cause the parties to be returned to this city, if found within the limits of his command. This action was taken in consequence of information obtained from the Chief of Police that the party had probably gone up, yesterday afternoon, to the Parish of Jefferson, for the purpose of getting on the night train of the Jackson Railroad. Gen. Hancock was highly incensed at the contempt cast upon the proceedings of the civil authorities of Louisiana, and personally came from his residence to the office of the Chief of Police to obtain knowledge of the route by which the party had left the city, not willing to trust this important business to the chances of a miscarriage if conducted by means of written orders, which might be delayed in their execution. He declared he would exert his authority to the utmost extent in behalf of the civil authorities and their action; would stretch his military arm even to the limits of the Union, through the assistance of the General-in-Chief of the Army.

MR DICKENS AS A READER

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS commences his second series of readings at Steinway Hall tonight. It is gratifying also to know that he has already announced a further series, which will commence on Monday next. In the subject-matter of these readings, there is for the present week no change, and we may add, no occasion for it. The public interest in Mr. DICKENS has been in no manner exhausted by the four evenings he has so far devoted to his New-York friends. Indeed, of the numerical strength of these friends it is difficult to form an estimate, unless we surmise it from the scant numbers of his enemies. The latter have very properly been pooh-poohed by the community, and ignored by the writer. They are harmless and insignificant. In fact they have no further weapons of assault, now that they have exhausted what was offensive in Mr. DICKENS' earlier publications. It is out of the question to expect any exhibition of skill in such a conflict. However galling certain paragraphs of Mr. DICKENS may have been in their day, the present generation cannot forget that it owes to that gentleman an irredeemable debt of gratitude for infinite amusement, for beneficent human teaching and for a knowledge of Nature more searching and true than has been obtained from any other source. Since it has unhappily become the fashion to sneer at Genius, it is proper not to apply that word to Mr. DICKENS. But it may be said, and it amounts to the same thing, that in his writings he has won the sympathy of the young and the respect of the old; has arrayed no class against himself or against any other class, and practically has exhibited the noblest *philanthropia* in depicting and exposing, not merely the social abuses of his own country, but the corrupting influences of those base and grovelling passions which afflict all the world. No other writer has ever done so much in the walk of literature whereof he is the acknowledged chief and pioneer. The malcontents have, therefore, been brushed aside, and the youth and intellect of our City have visited and will continue to visit Steinway Hall. They are quite capable of judging for themselves of the merit of the man and of his readings.

It is not improper on this occasion, when the conclusions of the critic may be approved or disapproved by the coming experiences of the spectator, to dwell somewhat on Mr. DICKENS' claims as a reader. There is, to be sure, a certain degree of audacity in the task. The unthinking will affirm that an author must naturally be the best exponent of his own works. To all such a sight of Mr. DICKENS and the sound of his voice would, under any circumstances, be sufficient. It would be superfluous to tell them that whilst art and inspiration sometimes go together, they are very seldom found traveling in different directions, and that to recite *properly* is quite as difficult as to write well. In a profession more closely allied to public practice than letters there are many curious proofs of this. We refer to music. Instances will multiply in the reader's mind. BEETHOVEN before the infirmity of deafness which over-clouded his latter years, was notoriously incapable of conducting his own symphonies, and up to the last would not decide with positiveness what was the time in which they should be played. CHOPIN, an exquisite performer on the piano, and the most original and illustrious composer for it, could not trust himself to interpret his own works; and so on. Biographers have vexed themselves about SHAKESPEARE'S proficiency as an actor; one side maintaining that he was very indifferent, and the other affirming that he must, from the internal evidence of his plays, have been unusually proficient in that branch of art. It will suffice for our purpose to say that in the highest walks it rarely happens that a man can do two things equally well. We are of opinion that Mr. DICKENS forms no exception to the rule.

And here let it be conceded at once that no one would have expected him to display this rare power had it not been so frequently dinned into our ears, that he was without an elocutionary rival, professional or otherwise. There are writers, indeed, who still persist in regarding him in this light. But it is vain to disguise that among those who, with all loyalty, assembled at Steinway Hall on the four evenings of last week, there prevails on this point a feeling of keen disappointment. Enthusiasm for the man has to a certain degree covered it up, but it has on many occasions found tolerably loud expression. It is necessary to the interests of art that it should be even more distinctly affirmed. No possible injury can accrue to Mr. DICKENS, for were he the worst reader in the world people would still flock to his entertainments. It is only the claim that he is the best reader in the world that need be discussed, for he is very far from being the worst.

Mr. DICKENS' selections are recited dramatically; that is to say, with a certain representative character in the voice and bearing. All such efforts are failures, more or less. There is a great deal of uniformity in nature, and one person who tries to imitate a dozen must necessarily diverge from and distort it. The ventriloquist, with a full range of viscera, not usually devoted to conversation seldom can imitate more than two or three voices, and these in a way that is more ludicrous than entertaining. Mr. DICKENS' voice is neither powerful nor flexible. It is heard to the best advantage in purely narrative passages, where a slight emphasis impresses or illumines the onward path of the story. At such moments it is singularly happy. If the emphasis be a comic one, the author gives a dry squeeze to his face and a slight vibration to the eyelid, which conveys the thought to the listener's mind in quite a button-hole-y sort of way. Every reader knows how frequent are these passages, and every auditor will agree with us that they are singularly felicitous. The slight but pleasant and conversational lisp which Mr. DICKENS possesses rather assists him on these occasions. It carries out that direct man to man impression which his writings inspire, and is evidently one of those things which he neither cares to disguise nor exaggerate. Directness is the characteristic of the man, as it is of all true greatness. In this matter of the readings there is nothing superfluous. Precisely at 8 o'clock the gas is turned up and DICKENS turned on. He walks rapidly to the desk; deposits there a book, which looks like a postage-stamp album; bows to the audience; looks over them for the most part, into them occasionally, but always with an eye that is remembering rather than observing; turns over a few pages of the album mechanically with his long fingers and still longer thumb, and then says in a breath, and with scarcely so much as a comma's pause: "Ladies and gentlemen, I shall have the honor of reading to you to-night the story of Little Dombey. Rich Mr. Dombey sat in the corner of his wife's darkened bed-chamber, in the great arm-chair by the bedside, and rich Mr. Dombey's son lay tucked up warm in a little basket, carefully placed on a low settee in front of the fire and close to it, as if his constitution were analogous to that of a muffin, and it was essential to toast him brown while he was very new." The reference to the muffin and the toasting is indicated to the audience, and after the flash comes the roar. These hints in the narrative parts never fail. They are aimed with precision, and never miss the mark.

But it becomes far more difficult to follow and sympathise with Mr. DICKENS when he touches on the pathetic. It may be that the many beautiful creations of his mind have so sunk into the hearts of readers that they regard them with the fondness of parents, and consider that they are maltreated by all others whose affections are not as their own. We are certain that few would exchange their ideals of poor Smike and Paul Dombey for the mendicant varieties of these characters presented by Mr. DICKENS. We are certain that the twin sufferers from the world's cruelty and arrogance, when they first came to the tender and sensitive mind of the author, did not whine there in simple monotony as they do on the platform of Steinway Hall. In other words, we are certain that Mr. DICKENS, in trying to imitate the voices and manners of children and of those who are in tribulation, does injustice to himself and to the touching gracefulness with which he has written of the little ones, and of those who bear heavy burdens. There is nothing tender in his voice; nothing that wins by contrast. Little Dombey and Toots differ from each other only in being at opposite ends of the same gamut, the one a shrill treble, the other a gruff bass, and, to our thinking, both mouthy and unnatural. The result of this is an air of extreme artificiality, and an impression which is repugnant to one's own sense of reading. It demands, moreover, increased artificiality in the filling up of the other parts. Where the points are so far apart, everything has to be stretched. Even Miss Blimber, with her con-sti-tu-tion-al, suffers from a pert acerbity which is not indicated in the novel.

In *Nicholas Nickleby* the two characters which receive the best treatment from the author are Squeers and John Browdie. The first is depicted with considerable broadness, and the latter with a local dialect, which we have no doubt is correct. But the female characters and the pathetic ones are alike exaggerated.

The trial from *Pickwick* is, we are disposed to think, the best effort Mr. DICKENS has yet made. It deals with three or four distinct individualities, and from the circumstance of the scene being in a court of law, and the fact that the questions and answers are direct, there is less confusion among the characters than in other effort. No one possesses in a more eminent degree the power of concentration than Mr. DICKENS, and here everything is entirely within the range of his mimicry. No one can fail to notice with pleasure the glee with which he calls Mr. Sam Weller to the stand. It is in such breezy, jaunty characters that he seems most to rejoice. The slight touch of the old Weller is also superb in its way. But the immortal Samivel—the forerunner of so many others of his kith and kin, is still the favorite of its author and the public. Brother Buzfuz is a finished sketch of a well-known type of pleader, and Justice Stareleigh of that vacant form of erudition which frequently finds its last asylum on the bench. The evidence of the unhappy, confused and indignant Winkle is repeated with extraordinary vividness. Indeed, the whole scene is vivid, homogeneous and spirited. It is sufficiently burlesqued to be amusing to the author, and to every one within range of his voice; and lastly, there is not an atom of sentiment in it, except mock sentiment, from beginning to end.

It seems to us, then, that in much that is humorous, and in all that is purely narrative, interspersed with touches of humor, Mr. DICKENS is excellent, and that in everything else he fails. His face is not mobile, and its expression is frequently hard. His action is purely elementary and timid; and, lastly, his power of individuality, so remarkable as a writer, is entirely subservient in his capacity as a reader. There are a dozen "poor players" in the City who could read Mr. DICKENS' works with better effect than their author.

But where is another in all the wide world who could write them? And until this question can be answered from twenty million tongues Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, read he well or read he badly, will continue to draw. It may make us confused to acknowledge it, but it is the man we want to see; it would surely make us mean to say that it was his transcendant skill as an elocutionist that we principally admire. There is something very noble in being curious about great men, and something very paltry in pretending that we are not. The lecture room is nothing but a shambling remnant of a prosy past, and readings as a rule show either the disinclination or incapacity of an audience to read for itself. Mr. DICKENS is of the present, and those who are frank and sincere say to themselves when they leave the hall, "I don't care a rush about his ability as a professional reader. It would be a misfortune to the world if he were a professional reader. What I wanted was to see and hear the man who has brought light and happiness to me and mine for twenty-five long years; who has kindled a brighter flame on my hearth when I have been present, and given a holier significance to it when I have been away; and who has made me not only mindful of myself but of others. A fig for everything else." And so the critics, like the malcontents, are brushed away.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Proposition to Remove to New-York Defeated—Resumption of the Debate on the Judiciary Article.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.

The business of the Convention, which was rudely interrupted by the rather exciting controversy which grew out of the proposition to remove to the City of New-York, has to-day resumed its usual channels. The stragglers from New-York City and Brooklyn came to join the ranks in considerable numbers last evening and this morning, to swell the vote in favor of New-York, but some had arrived on the other side as well, and what is more important, considerable progress had been made in converting the country members who yesterday favored the motion to go to the City, to the opposite view. The Convention was unusually full this morning, 121 members being present. The proceedings opened as usual with the reading of the journal. A motion was made to amend it so as to specify the grounds of the appeal taken yesterday by Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, which motion prevailed. One or two other corrections were then proposed and disposed of, and the resolution of Mr. MORRIS, of Putnam County, providing for the appointment by the President of a committee of three to select a place for the Convention to meet in the City of New-York, and that the Convention should at the end of next week adjourn to meet in whatever place such committee should select, was then taken from the table, on which it was laid yesterday, and the vote on it taken by yeas and nays. The vote stood 66 against to 52 in favor, and it was therefore lost. The friends of the hegira displayed much spirit and ability in their movements. Their men were summoned here from far and near, and almost all responded, but it was of no use.

If the movement assumed somewhat of a political complexion in the end, this was incidental, and grew out of the fact that the members from New-York and the southern tier of counties who naturally favored the removal, were almost all Democrats, while those from the centre and west of the State, were generally Republicans. Thus the mass of the Democrats favored the removal, while the mass of Republicans on the other hand, were arrayed against it.

Some fault is found in Democratic quarters that the Republicans called a caucus to consider this question. But it should be remembered that the *Argus* and other Democratic organs, have always been ready to make party capital by holding the Republican majority in the Convention responsible for any of its mistakes; and it was, therefore, highly proper for the majority to come together and consider what effect the proposed movement would have on them, the parties who would be held responsible for the consequences. No effort was made to impose any obligation upon the Republican members; the caucus merely passed a resolution declaring a removal inexpedient, in the opinion of those present.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the judiciary article this morning, the chief feature being a powerful argument by EX-Judge PIERREPONT in favor of the life tenure

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 15.

THE POSITION OF GEN. GRANT.

The letter on Gen. GRANT'S position, published in the New-York correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*, and attributed to Gen. DENT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT, was not written by that gentleman, nor was it authorized to be written, either as a public or private expression of views and wishes of the General, who has not departed and does not propose to depart from the reticence he has always observed on the subject of the Presidency until such an occasion shall arise as will not only make it proper but incumbent upon him to speak. It would seem hardly necessary to reassert this, but so many adroit methods are resorted to for the purpose of forcing Gen. GRANT into the attitude of seeking the Presidency that it is well to keep a sharp lookout for such statements.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In response to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Interior has submitted an official statement showing the number of miles completed on the Pacific Railroad and each of its several stems or branches. He certifies that the Union Pacific Railroad, main stem, has been completed and accepted for 510 miles west from the initial point at Omaha; that the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, has been completed and accepted 305 miles west from the initial point on the boundary line between Missouri and Kansas; that the Union Pacific Railroad, Central Branch, has been completed and accepted 80 miles, beginning at Atchison, Kansas; that the Central Pacific Railroad has been completed and accepted 118 miles, beginning at Sacramento and running east; that the Central Pacific Railroad has been completed and accepted 20 miles, beginning at San Jose, Cal., and running South.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Gen. GRANT sent a letter to the Senate on Friday asking, at the request of Gen. FRANKLIN, that in the latter's letter on the application of FITZ JOHN PORTER for a new trial, the words "we would not believe POPE or ROBERTS under oath" be withdrawn, and the following be substituted: "We would not believe two of the principal witnesses for the Government under oath."

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

The Senate Military Committee, to whom was referred the message of the President on Mr. STANTON'S suspension, will take up the subject for consideration at once. I learn that it is the intention of the Committee to give Mr. STANTON an opportunity to be heard in answer to the charges made by the President. There is little doubt but that the Senate will restore Mr. STANTON to the position of Secretary of War, by disapproving the President's action, and thus vindicating the law. Whether Mr. STANTON will ever resume the position, except in theory, is another question about which, however, there may be no doubt. It is understood that beyond the vindication of the law and the rebuking of the manner in which he was removed, he has no desire to again assume the office.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

Secretary SEWARD will soon send to Congress copies of the later correspondence on file in the State Department relative to the Alabama question, and call upon that body for a formal expression of opinion on the subject. He will not take any further steps toward the settlement of the difficulty until he is made acquainted with the desire of Congress in the premises.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF PATENTS.

A host of candidates are in the field for the position of Commissioner of Patents, which has just been made vacant by the resignation of Judge THEAKER. Those most prominently urged are Judge JAMES, of Illinois, now one of the chief examiners in the Patent Office, and a most competent man; ex-Congressman HUBBELL, of Ohio, who, if appointed, could bring a strong Republican influence to bear in favor of his confirmation; JOHN C. COX, present Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, and ALFRED B. ELY, of Massachusetts, an ex-soldier of honorable record and a patent lawyer of some note. The office has a salary of $4,500 per annum, and something besides. There is a very large amount of patronage attached to it, and its management heretofore has been so successful as to make it not only a self-sustaining institution, but to leave a large surplus which has now accumulated to a sum exceeding a quarter of a million.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. SEWARD, the Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been ordered to make a tour of inspection through the Southern States, with a view to closing its operations. The order mustering him out of service was revoked at Gen. HOWARD'S request, to give him the opportunity to make this inspection.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the last nine years, has been reelected to that position, having been prevailed upon to reconsider his determination to retire with the close of the present year. This powerful corporation now owns and controls over six hundred miles of railway, reaching from Washington to Columbus, Ohio, it having secured within the past year a forty years' lease of the Central Ohio road. They are now engaged in building a line from Washington to Point of Rocks, in order to shorten the distance to western points by forty miles.

THE WEATHER.

The snow storms that have prevailed here since Thursday last have covered the frozen ground with a foot of snow, making the best sleighing seen in this latitude for many years. As a consequence, the streets and avenues yesterday presented a scene which made Washington look more like a Northern city in midwinter than like the depository of slush and mud which has been the usual consequence of snow storms here. Sleighing in the Capital is a very dear amusement, costing about five dollars an hour.

SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH gave a dinner party yesterday to a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were several prominent Members of Congress and several of the diplomatic corps. HENRY D. COOKE, Esq., last night entertained the Washington Correspondents' Club at an elegant dinner at his mansion, on Georgetown Heights. Among those present were Senator ANTHONY, Assistant Secretary FAXON, SAMUEL WILKESON and other distinguished honorary members of the Club.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 15.

THE REMOVAL OF MR. STANTON.

The message of the President in relation to the removal of Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War, has been printed as a "confidential document;" but the copies have not yet been distributed among the Senators.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

The following are extracts from communications received at the Department of State from agents of the Government in the West Indies:

"While in Havana I made diligent inquiry as to the reports published there in reference to the earthquake said to have occurred at the Islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, and with the exception of that published on the 7th inst., all are claimed so have been telegraphed from St. Jago de Cuba to the correspondent of a certain newspaper, the same person who published the erroneous reports of the submersion of the island of Tortola.

With reference to the reports of earthquakes at St. Thomas and other adjacent islands, I have carefully read the telegrams from Santiago de Cuba. They came here to the correspondent of a paper, whom I saw to-day.

I heard him read all the dispatches from Santiago, and he fully explained in what manner in which and from whom he received them; yet we have not a single word here from our Consul, Mr. WALLACE, at Santiago de Cuba, to whom the telegraph is equally open. No one else has received a telegram from that city, and we have not been able to learn, after diligent inquiry, that any person in Havana has received a line otherwise reporting the loss of the *De Soto* at St. Thomas, or of the reported damage to the private *Susphenna*. The steamer *Dove*, also at St. Thomas, is not even mentioned in the telegrams to the correspondent above mentioned. The erroneous report respecting the cession of the islands I know to be false.

There may be some truth in the story consequent upon the results of the hurricane of the 29th of October last, which swept the Antilles. I therefore came to the just conclusion that it is a *canard*, or else a combination from certain quarters, not difficult to point out, to prevent the consummation of our treaty with the Danish Government for the purchase and cession of the Danish Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns.

I thought we had sensation stories enough in our own land, but this place must be accorded the palm in that line."

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

The Special Committee appointed by the Convention of manufacturers and dealers in spirits, are still in this city and were yesterday at the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Bureau attending to the interests committed to their care.

CHURCH BURNED.

The Calvary Baptist Church, corner of H and Eighth streets, was this morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, destroyed by fire, from the explosion of a flue. The loss is stated at $117,000, and insurance $55,000. The church was built about two years ago.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Constitutional Convention and Southern Apathy—Native Radicalism—Financial Prostration—Freedmen's School—Legislature—The University—Will There be a Convention—Bankruptcy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December, 1867.

The result of the election for the Constitutional Convention came from no party movement, nor from any general discussion of a partisan character. The votes actually polled are of course given almost to a man pursuant to decisions had in Union Leagues weeks before the election came off; but we speak of the white vote—the vote that was not given. As far as discussion had settled anything among the whites it had decided them to vote and to vote against Convention; but when the days of election came, without further discussion, and by tacit common consent, the whites declined to go to the polls. That silence was the utterance of despair. The whites had ceased to hope; and the unanimity, without interchange of sentiments, bears with it an impressive lesson. Calumniators of the South will find in this course much to write flourishing periods of rhetoric about; and but very few outside of the section itself can see the course in its proper light. Few, at a distance, can see as the Southerner can, the ignorant and perverted spirit of the negroes into whose hands the Radical policy is putting the fortunes of these Southern States; and few, accordingly, can see the despair that palls the white man's soul, and that impels him to wash his hands of any part or participation in such measures. It is not my purpose to argue or even discuss the question, but to state the fact. The white man sees and feels that nothing short of ruin can come of the present course of reconstruction; and while he sees that, he also sees that he is utterly powerless to avert the ruin, and all that is left him is to fold his hands and let others commit the crime, if it must be committed. Political emissaries, and those delegated by the dominant party to form Union Leagues, succeeded last Summer in producing the long-dreaded antagonism between the whites and blacks. With this antagonism kept before his mind, the negro has systematically carried out the plans of his advisers—KELLEY, ARMSTRONG, WRIGHT, and a host of smaller fry. Now the negroes are boldly calling for confiscation, and using threats of violence. Such negroes as WRIGHT and NASH are stumping the country, trying to incite the negroes to yet greater demands. Such men advise their fellow negroes to demand more than a third of the crop as the pay for their tillage, though from time immemorial white men have been working for one-fourth—less, that is to say, than the negro is now allowed. The last excitement in Columbia is an incendiary speech made in Fairfield by this fellow NASH. A report of his speech, full as it was of arrogance, malevolence, threats and taunts, was published by the newspapers. NASH published a card denying the report, whereupon the witnesses published more explicit statements under oath, putting the sable orator is an awkward predicament. And he stands thus before the newspaper-reading community to-day, his own statement contradicted by the affidavits of a number of veracious white men. And yet NASH does not lose caste among the negroes, because they do not read the newspapers. They *hear* his tirades, while the whites read the newspapers. Two years ago this NASH was a rabid confiscationist; afterward he took conspicuous stand on the conservative side, at the time when Gen. HAMPTON made a speech with him, and retracted the venom of his previous teachings; and now he is back again on the other side—is now defiant toward the whites, aggressive and abusive—being an extremist of the clearest type. He is a type of the negro politician, and is ready to change sides as often as it may seem to him expedient to do so. This is the style of ruler that the Radical party is forcing upon the South. Where the advantage is to come from in this wholesale ruin of the South I am unable to see.

Never in the history of Columbia has there been known such stringency in finance as now prevails. Trade is almost limited to the necessaries of life—food and clothing, and these in most economical style.

The Freedmen's Bureau School is in a flourishing condition, I hear, the patronage reaching near a thousand scholars. They are this session in their new building, and have the most commodious halls for class use.

The present is the season for the Legislature to meet; but the new order of things dispenses with that body, and thus saves the State an immense expense. Gen. CANBY is Legislature, Governor and Sheriff, all combined in one. His administration seems to meet with favor; more so than than Gen. SICKLES' did. He is a different style of man, and our people attach a great deal of importance to that kind of thing.

The University of South Carolina is recovering, but very slowly, from the crash that followed the war. It is in the second year of its university existence (having been a College before) and has something over a hundred students. The departments are academic, medical and law. There are eleven Professors. During the present Winter the Professors are giving the public a series of lectures, one every week, upon subjects cognate to their chairs respectively. This is a new feature, and promises to awaken a new interest in the institution.

The question of whether there will be a Convention at all or not has not yet been decided. The elections thus far heard from do not settle that question; but they do settle the question as to who is to represent the State in those regions heard from. A hundred and twenty delegates have been elected, and of these fifty-seven are white and sixty-three black. These men in no sense are representative men, neither the whites nor the blacks; and unless the outside influence be healthy can no more produce a respectable constitution than could a body of roughs in New-York or a body of plug-uglies in Baltimore—not that their characters are the same, but that they are as far from those of statesmen and constitution-makers.

To relieve the financial embarrassment, which is universal, there is a growing sentiment all over the State, especially in the northern districts, in favor of repudiation. The more temperate wing of that party are in favor of a bankrupt law with liberal exemptions, such as homestead and large exemptions in personal property. This is but another form or phase of the utter prostitution that prevails in financial matters.

BOISE.

Severity of the Cold at Binghamton.

From the Binghamton Republican, Dec. 14.

It has been remarked by old residents in this city, that they do not remember to have ever experienced as cold weather as that now visiting this section. It is all the more remarkable from the fact that there has been no wind to disturb the atmosphere. Thermometers in various sections of the city have told us that the cold was from twenty-three to thirty-one degrees below zero. At the Lewis House in this city the mercury, at 8 o'clock last evening, marked 12 degrees below zero; at 4 o'clock this morning it was 26 degrees below; at 6 A. M. 30 degrees below; at 7:30 A. M. 31; at 8 A. M. 31½; at 9 A. M. 28, and at 10:30 22 degrees below. The atmosphere early this morning was full of frosty particles which sparkled in the moonbeams like millions of diamonds. A dense fog hovered over the rivers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FOUND DEAD.—Coroner LYNCH was notified yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest over the body of a man named WILLIAM HALLIDAY, who was found dead in his room, No. 242 Gold-street. The deceased boarded at the house, and retired to his room on Saturday night, it is believed, under the influence of liquor. He was a cripple, having but one leg, and it is supposed that while preparing for bed he lost his balance and fell upon the washstand, breaking his neck. When found he was partially undressed, and had a violin, which he had been playing, under his arm. The Coroner will probably hold an inquest over his body to-day.

THIEVES.—About 8 o'clock Saturday night, Mr. HORATIO WHITING, proprietor of a shoe-store at No. 130 South Sixth-street, E. D., surprised three thieves in the act of carrying off a pair of boots each from the front of his store. The thieves finding themselves discovered, dropped their booty and ran, but one of the number, JOHN FARLEY, was pursued and arrested by Officer BROWN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct.

LARCENIES.—SUZANNA MUNN was arrested yesterday for stealing a quantity of false hair and a pair of gloves, valued at $12, from MARGARET ENGLAND, of Fulton-avenue. She was held for examination.... ELLEN CALLAHAN and CATHERINE STEPHENS were arrested Saturday evening on a charge of having in their possession a quantity of broad cloth, for which they were unable to account.

ROBBERY.—GEORGE CLARK was arrested yesterday morning by Detective FROST, on a charge of having stolen at various times property worth $150, from Capt. A. M. HUNT, of the brig *Ocean Bella*. At the time of the larceny, the prisoner was acting as steward of the vessel. A portion of the goods was found in a liquor store in Furman-street.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—The residence of GEORGE P. LONELY, No. 328 Grand-street, E. D., was broken into by burglars early yesterday morning, and robbed of silverware and clothing to the value of $200. The thieves escaped with their booty without awakening the family. About two weeks ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the same residence.

A COLLISION.—Late on Saturday evening, while Canal-street car No. 162 was passing Third-place, it came in collision with an express wagon, fatally injuring, it is supposed, the expressman's horse, and breaking all the car windows on one side.

We understand that the old-established house of LUCIUS HART & Co. are offering, until the 1st of January, unusual inducements to the purchasers of silver-plated ware for holiday gifts. Their store is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-street.

Evening Mail.

The savage may doom his squaw to grind corn and weave by hand, but what *man* will admit that his wife does the family sewing by hand, in the land of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine.—*Express.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

If You Want a Good

LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to
—*Advertisement.* VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit over all other American exhibitors, and over more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Standard Silver-plated Goods,

NONE BUT THE VERY BEST.

A splendid stock of fine Nickle Silver and White Metal Plated Goods, elegant in design, perfect in workmanship and superior in quality—prepared expressly for the Holiday demand—all of our own manufacture and fully warranted by our well-established trade-mark.

REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 4 Maiden-lane.

Prang's American Chromos are the best of Christmas gifts. Ask for them at the art stores. *Prang's Journal of Popular Art* mailed free to any address by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

Enlargement! Improvement!

On the commencement of its nineteenth year and volume, Jan. 5, 1868.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

(the best and most popular AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LITERARY and FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America,) will be greatly

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THE RURAL employs the best talent in all departments—Practical, Scientific and Literary—and circulates, in both town and country, all over the Union, Canadas, &c. Each number contains eight double quarto pages, printed in extra style, clear type, good paper, &c., with more and better ILLUSTRATIONS than any other weekly of its class.

TERMS—Only $3 a year. Less to clubs, and great offers to club agents. Ask your postmaster or news agent about the RURAL, or for specimens, show-bills, premium lists, &c., which are sent free. Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

Culbert Brothers,

NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
PARIS CLOCKS.
GOLD WATCHES.
ALSO PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Bradstreet's

BRADSTREET'S
BRADSTREET'S
Improved Parlor-finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips.
No. 87 Nassau-st.
No. 87 Nassau-st.
No. 87 Nassau-st.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. O. HULL'S SON, No. 22 Park-row, New-York.

Medical Electricity.

The diseased of body and mind can learn from the most truthful demonstrations that not only their aches and pains, but deep-seated chronic affections, can be effectually removed by Dr. CHAMBERLAIN'S electrical treatment, No. 7 West 14th-st. Circulars forwarded.

Rupture and Hernia positively and permanently cured by a new principle. The heaviest cases held while the cure is being effected with no pressure on the back or pubis bone. Steel springs and other uncomfortable harness done away with. By this discovery the worst cases can be cured, no matter how long standing. Call and examine, free of charge, or send by mail, ten cents, for pamphlet. Dr. E. S. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York City.

The Great American Hair Preparation, valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle) and a great triumph of science. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED, (*new style.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

Ladies', Gents' and Boys' Arctic Overshoes, India rubbers, &c., with boots and shoes of all the various styles, at moderate prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Terry's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years E. S. & J. TORRENT & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y

Stereoscopes and Views, Albums and Photographic Materials, manufactured by E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations of* our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably* superior *to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 12 John-st.

Fine Silver-Plated Ware.—Preparatory to a change in our firm Jan. 1, we offer *at retail*, at reduced rates, during the month of December, our entire stock, consisting of the finest quality of Nickel Silver and White Metal Plated Goods; also Pearl and Ivory handled Table Cutlery.
HIRAM YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 161 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Great Offer for the Holidays.—WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 pianos, melodeons and organs of six popular makers, and take one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent money applied if purchased.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CRANE—LEAVITT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the Legation of the United States, in Paris, by Rev. N. H. Schencke, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. J. W. CRANE, of Paris, to JOSEPHINE DANIELL, adopted daughter of Mr. Sheldon Leavitt, of New-York.

DENNIS—RANKINE.—At St. John's Church, Canandaigua, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. James Rankine, of St. Peter's, Geneva, assisted by Rev. C. S. Leffingwell, Rector of the parish, Col. EDGAR W. DENNIS, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., to Miss JANE RANKINE, of Canandaigua. No cards.

FREY—SWIFT.—At Vineland, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. J. O. Wells, Aug. B. FREY, of New-York, to ETTA, only daughter of R. C. Swift, Esq., of Vineland.

WEST—KISSAM.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. S. Vancleve, of Paterson, N. J., ELLIOTT P. WEST to MARIA T., daughter of Frederick KISSAM, all of Jersey City.

WYCKOFF—POLHEMUS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the "Church on the Heights," Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Kimball, WILLIAM S. WYCKOFF to JENNIE G., daughter of A. D. Polhemus, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, SOLYMAN AUGUSTUS, son of Augustus Woodruff and Emma P. Brown, aged 3 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 3 Great Jones-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sabbath morning, Dec. 15, LEWIS M. BROWN, aged 38 years.

The friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 141 Elizabeth-av., without further notice.

DOAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, WILLIAM DOAN, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 443 West 21st-st., on Monday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DEMARAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, DAVID DEMARAY, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 16th, at 12 M., from No. 35 Sussex-st., Jersey City, N. J.

DUNCAN.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 14, Madam HESTER DUNCAN, in the 88th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 273 3d-av.

F

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 14, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 20 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 20 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE MESSENGER OF THE NATIONAL Bank of the State of New-York returning from the Clearing-house this morning with the exchanges of the Bank was knocked down and the bag taken from him containing certified and other checks drawn on this Bank to the amount of about three millions and a half dollars. The public will take no checks drawn on the Bank of the State of New-York without first communicating with the Bank, until further notice. These checks being all drawn upon the Bank from which they were stolen they can be of no value to the holder or ultimate loss to the Bank. JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS, ISAAC TAYLOR, RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, } Inspectors.

OFFICE OF OHIO RIVER PETROLEUM CO., No. 69 WEST 44TH-ST., Dec. 11, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION PASSED by the stockholders of the Ohio River Petroleum Company of New-York and Cincinnati, at a meeting held this day, an adjourned meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., at this office. A full attendance is requested for the consideration of matters of importance.

HOMER FRANKLIN, President.
EDWARD C. STROBELL, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. I. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FORTY DIrectors and three Inspectors of Election, of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868. Poll will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT preparatory to the election for directors, Dec. 16, 1867, the transfer books of this Company will be closed WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at its office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867; the polls to be opened at noon, and to continue open for two hours.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DEC. 6, 1867.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pah-Ranagat Valley Silver Mining Company for the election of seven trustees will be held at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock.

A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hyko Silver Mining Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees, will be held at the office of the Columbia Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	107¾	107⅞	10-40 Cou.	100½	100⅝
Coupon, 1881	111⅞	111⅞	Gold	133⅞	134
5-20 Regist'd '62	104	104½	June, 7.30	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	107¾	107⅞	July, 7.30	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	104⅝	104⅞	Dec., comp'ds. '64	...	...
5-20 Coupon, '65	104⅝	105	May, comp'ds. '65	117¼	117⅝
5-20C. '65Jan&Jly	107⅜	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116½	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	107⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115⅞	116
10-40 Reg.	100¼	100⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115⅞

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JAN. 1, 1868, Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.

CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK

for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,

Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,181 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Dec. 19, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHL. THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR. NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868. C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after January 2, 1868.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, Opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A LARGE MANUfacturing silverware workshop, in complete working order, with engine and boiler nearly new, together with shafting, pulleys and belting, all in good order, and ready for 18 silversmiths to go to work; together, also, with all the stamps and tools, and fixtures of every nature appertaining to the business. This is the well-known old established house of the late Mr. Gibney, No. 63 Prince-st. It will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

$20,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a lucrative manufacturing business. For further particulars inquire of W. HAUFF, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For paving with trap-block pavement Ninety-second-street from Third-avenue to East River.
2. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert and between Watts and Canal streets; also, in Hudson-street between Franklin and Jay streets, and also in North Moore-street, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, with branch in Varick-street.
3. For paving with stone blocks Spring-street, from Broadway to West-street.
4. For building sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For building basin on the northwest corner of Mercer and Howard streets.
6. For building basin on the northeast corner of Mercer and Canal streets.
7. For paving with stone blocks Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. For flagging sidewalks on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.
10. For paving with stone blocks Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block from Ninety-second-street.
2. Both sides of Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert streets; also both sides of Washington-street, between Watts and Canal streets; also both sides of Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets; also both sides of North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway; also both sides of Varick-street, between Beach and North Moore streets.
3. Both sides of Spring, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block from Spring-street.
4. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. The east side of Mercer-street, from Grand to Howard-street; also the south side of Grand-street and the north side of Howard-streeet, from Broadway to Mercer-street.
6. The south side of Howard-street and the north side of Canal-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street; also the east side of Mercer-street, from Howard to Canal-street.
7. Both sides of Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, to the extent of half the block from Church-street.
8. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. Four lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street, and running 106 feet southerly on Eighth-avenue.
10. Both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block from Thirty-fifth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC J. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES D. RAY, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James D. Ray, of Astoria, Queens County, in the State of New-York, carrying on business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at Chambers of said District Court before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1867.
d16-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of MATTHEW H. BRIDGE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 2½ Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867. d16-1aw3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD F. TRACY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly of the firm of Smith & Tracy, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDGAR H. BRUSH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah S. Williams, Register, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 12, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. BRIDGLAND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah S. Williams, Register, on the 13th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 16, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES E. MAXWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1868, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 16, 1867.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEWELL CHAMBERLAIN, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Newell Chamberlain, of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, in said district; and who was, to wit, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at WHITE PLAINS, the 9th day of December, A. D., 1867. JAMES H. MORAN,
d16-1aw3wM Assignee, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 16th day of December, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1868:

Two panels of 109 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAN HAWES, Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Dan Hawes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 14th day of December, A. D. 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d16 1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NORTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, at Rochester, N. Y., the 11th day of December, A. D., 1867. The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. CHENEY, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition therefor by the District Court of said District.

DE L. CRITTENDEN, Assignee, &c.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 16, 1867.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1868. On and after that date interest, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from Sept. 23, 1867, to day of payment, will be added.

On the 15th day of January, prox., warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—REGULar Monthly Meeting, at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av., corner 34th-st., MONDAY, Dec. 16, at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. DR. GARNETT, of Boston, and Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FINE COACH MADE by Brewster; nearly new. Price, $600. Apply to CORBETT & SCHARCK, No. 135 West 25th-st.

PERSONAL.

PHILIP PHILLIPS, THE SUNDAY-school singer, has mutually withdrawn from the "Pilgrim" Exhibition, and has no further connection with it.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an English Protestant woman; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; many years' City reference; would assist with the chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT young woman, country or City, very best City references, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing, or chambermaid and seamstress; fully capable of either. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AT NURSE AND seamstress by one who understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room 12.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, work by the day, or would take work home; understands dressmaking, boys' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing by machine; good reference. Apply at No. 608 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; boning, larding, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing; or as general housework; will be found a neat, economical and respectful servant and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as excellent cook and baker in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent reference, a situation in the City or country; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies, in a private family or boarding-house; does the coarse washing; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; will go to the country if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid or to do plain sewing; understands the care of children; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork; understands fine washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of pastry-work; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 326 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT French girl as nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, EMPLOYMENT, to go out by the day; is a good fitter and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has unexceptional City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook in a private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 66 East Broadway, front room, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY CAPACITY for a very trusty colored man, honest and industrious; strongly recommended by his last employer. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A FEW more engagements by the day or week; understands cutting, fitting and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 333 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

AT CARPENTER'S FIRST-CLASS EMPLOYMENT OFFICE for select servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all, private families, boarding-houses and hotels, in City or country.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Address CAMBLE, harness-maker, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; also understands taking care of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; has been at the business all his life; will be found a good man at his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; has the best references. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman and groom, who has lived with the first-class families in this City; can give some years' of the very best City references. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required, and come well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or to drive a horse or team, from any kind of establishment where the work is not too heavy; good reference given for honesty and sobriety and capability. Address M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse and graperies; best City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT IS offered to book-keepers and cashiers of manufacturing and other establishments employing a number of men, to increase their incomes without interfering with their regular duties. Address, with references, stating real name and where employed, M. P., Box No. 98 Post office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business, and willing to live at Newark, N. J., will find a good home. Apply at 37 Warren-st., up stairs, before 1 o'clock on Monday.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY BY a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; good cook; excellent baker; understands the care of butter, milk, &c.; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS; those having the best City references only may apply Monday, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock, at No. 14 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL—ONE THAT understands doing all kinds of housework, also sewing—in a large family of three; none need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 137 West 53d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS WITH City references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 8 West 33d-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL COLLINS' Patent Sun Burners and Chimneys, at No. 69 William-st., between Cedar and Liberty sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—MIRANDA GLOVER, Plaintiff, against EDWARD H. GLOVER, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 365 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 29, 1867.

AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, on the 29th day of November, 1867.

AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL,
d2-law6w Plaintiff's Attorney.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE OF the best in the Church of the Ascension, No. 81, middle aisle. Apply to Cashier of BROOKS BROS., Broadway and Grand-st.

DRY GOODS

ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.

CLOAKS,

OF ASTRAKHAN, VELVET, CHINCHILLA, BEAVER, PLUSH, CLOTH, &c., &c.

SHAWLS,

CASHMERE, PAISLEY, VELOUR, BERLIN, WOOL, &c., &c.

PARIS SILKS,

BLACK AND FANCY, MOIRE ANTIQUES, DRESS VELVETS, &c.

RICH LACES,

SHAWLS, SETS, BARBES, FLOUNCING, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

HOSIERY, CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, AND LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

N. B.—The above NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK will be retailed at LESS THAN MARKET PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

INTENDED EXPRESSLY FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

PUT UP IN FULL DRESS LENGTHS, MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and ARRANGED ON TABLES For the CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS and to FACILITATE SALES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER AT RETAIL,

SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES,

AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

LADIES' HEAVY COTTON HOSE,

AT 25 CTS. PER PAIR.

MEN'S MERINO

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA QUALITY, AT 75 CTS. EACH.

Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We are now opening the largest assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN HOLIDAY GOODS in the City, at POPULAR PRICES.

WAX DOLLS,

(best quality.)

TOILET SETS and TOILET GOODS,
GILT BRONZE and PARIAN GOODS,
BOHEMIAN and LAVA WARE,
TOYS and NOVELTIES,
of every description,
suitable for Gifts, Christmas Trees, &c.

We assure the ladies of New-York and vicinity that we have a splendid stock of these goods, more varied than ever before, many of them goods of our own importation, at POPULAR PRICES.

ALSO,

REAL LACE GOODS,

FINE EMBROIDERIES,
Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and Children's
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
The largest line of SASH RIBBONS in the City.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER WEAR, NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at
POPULAR PRICES.

We IMPORT DESCHAMP'S

KID GLOVES.

Quality warranted as good as any glove imported. All selected shades.

Full stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid Gloves, at a lower price than any other REAL KID GLOVE in the City, and every pair warranted.

R. H. MACY,

Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av.,
Two blocks west of Broadway.

BLANKETS,

COMFORTABLES,

QUILTS, &c.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS IN THE CITY, EMBRACING SOME OF THE FINEST GOODS AT PRICES SO MUCH REDUCED AS TO BRING THEM WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HORSE BLANKETS,

IN FINE MEDIUM AND COMMON QUALITIES, VERY CHEAP.

TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELING, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING.

EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

MARSEILLES AND OTHER STYLES OF WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS, in all the various makes, qualities and sizes.

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS,

BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, FEATHERS, &c.

IRON FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, STORE AND PIANO STOOLS.

Wrought Iron Bedsteads for Institutions' use on hand and made to order.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

NO. 244 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.

PRICES REDUCED.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND scarfs for Holiday presents at inducing prices to buyers. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

RICHARD GREEN,

NO. 779 BROADWAY,

Between 9th and 10th sts.,

And No. 375 Canal-st.

WINTER

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS

FOR Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

CURVOISIER'S

Celebrated French Kid Gloves.

NOVELTIES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

ELEGANT, USEFUL AND CHEAP.

LACE CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS,
AND NAPKINS,

PUT UP IN SETS IN FANCY BOXES EXPRESSLY FOR PRESENTS.

Until Jan. 1 we offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK of the above goods

"AT COST."

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."

We are prepared to supply

MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,

at short notice and at most reasonable prices.

SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN

Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT

LOW PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

500 HEAVY BALMORAL SKIRTS at $2 50, cost $6 to import.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,

a splendid line of BLACK DRESS GOODS, in most desirable fabrics, from $3 75 to $8 per dress.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS.

Several new styles. Also, a fine assortment of SACKS, SHAWLS and BONNETS, at prices to suit the times. Call and see them.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A splendid stock of DELAINES and MOHAIR DRESS GOODS at $2, $3, $4 and $5 per dress; in the finer fabrics, from $6 to $10; all real bargains. Also, ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA and CRAPE COLLARS and MUFFS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.

A full line of BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75. THESE GOODS ARE OFFERED BELOW GOLD COST. N. B.—A line of VELVETEENS at $2 50 per yard, cost $3 to import.

No. 551 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

OUR CASH PURCHASES AT THE CLOSING AUCTION SALES of the past week are READY TO-DAY.

Every department crowded with goods much below COST OF IMPORTATION.

We offer Silk Bonnet Velvets at $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3 per yard and upward.

Cheapest line of Black silk Velvets exhibited for years at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4.

Examine especially our all Silk Velvet at $4 75 (warranted.)

Satins, Plain and Corded Silks, Real Laces, Malines and Millinery Laces, all under regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

BLACK AND COLORED SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, WATERED, PLAIN AND BROCADED, CHEAP.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

Buttons, Gimps and Silk Fringes—everything desirable.

Complete line of Colored and Black Silk Ribbon Velvets, below last week's prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

BLACK AND COLORED OSTRICH AND WILLOW FEATHERS.

The largest and cheapest stock this season.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, unusually low.

Linen and Embroidered Sets and Handkerchiefs at 50c., at 75c., at $1, at $1 25, at $1 50. BARGAINS.

Hundreds of Lace Collars, nearly half price.

New designs in Cashmere and Cloth Gloves, at 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per pair; fresh variety, less than GOLD PRICES.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50; cheap. Also, Worked Bands, Edgings, Insertings, Sleeves and Infants' Robes. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, NEARLY HALF PRICE.

Work Boxes,	Card Baskets,
Writing Desks,	Watch Stands,
Ladies' Companions,	Ink and Cigar Stands,
Albums,	Cigar Cases,
Ladies' Dressing Cases,	Shell Boxes,
Gent's Dressing Cases,	Looking Glasses,
Morocco Bags,	Gold Hair Bands,
Morocco Satchels,	Jewelry,
Glove Boxes,	Fans,
	Wax Dolls.

YANKEE NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bonnet rooms crowded with felt, beaver, velvet, and straw hats and bonnets, purchased at 25 cents on the dollar.

THE WHOLE STOCK CLEARING OUT.

Worsted goods, both knitted and woven, CHEAPER THAN LAST WEEK.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

TO COUNTRY MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS—We cut lengths at piece prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have largely replenished all their POPULAR STOCKS With new and fresh goods, The greater part purchased at the RECENT AUCTION SALES, And are offering the same at RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

FURS—LADIES' FURS ALTERED AND REpaired carefully, at the manufactory No. 327 8th av., between 26th and 27th sts. Fine Hudson Bay sable sets for $75, worth $150; best ermine at $30 per set; furs altered into skating muffs and boas. G. FINIGAN.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

FOR LADIES:

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, SONTAGS,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
CAPES, SACQUES, GARIBALDIS,
SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
MERINO, COTTON, AND WOOL HOSIERY,
KID, CLOTH, AND CASTOR GLOVES.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
KID, CLOTH, CASTOR AND BUCK GLOVES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSIERY,
CARRIAGE ROBES, CHEST PROTECTORS,
SCARF RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
MACKINTOSH COATS.

FOR BOYS AND MISSES:

BALMORAL AND ROB ROY STOCKINGS,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CLOTH, KID AND BEAVER GLOVES,
FANCY MITTENS AND INFANTERS,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
GARIBALDI AND CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

MACKENZIE'S

CLOAKS, SACKS AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,)

In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.

W. B. MACKENZIE.

(Established over 20 years.)

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have just received
PER LATEST STEAMERS
PARISIAN CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
ELEGANT INDIA SHAWLS—Long and square,
EMBROIDERED SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
POMPADOUR BROCHE SATINS,
EXTRA RICH FIGURED POULT DE SOIES,
NEW STYLE VELVETS for
EVENING AND WALKING DRESSES,
REAL POINT LACE DRESSES,
SHAWLS, BARBES, &c., &c.,
ALEXANDRE'S UNRIVALLED KID GLOVES,
In all sizes and shades.
Also, A SPLENDID LOT OF
RUSSIA AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK AND ERMINE MUFFS, COLLARS, TIPPETS, &c.,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, CLOTH SUITS, ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, CHILDREN'S POPLIN AND CLOTH DRESSES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, INFANT'S MERINO CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED BLANKETS AND ROBES,
LADIES' MORNING DRESSES, &c., &c.,
for sale at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
prior to stock-taking.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

RICH FANCY SILKS at $1 50 per yard, formerly sold at $2 50.

BLACK CLOTH SACKS at $3 75 and $5 each.

FANCY CLOTH SACKS, newest styles, $8 each and upward.

PARIS MADE VELVET SACKS, $35 each and upward.

BLACK ASTRAKHAN, PERSIAN LAMB AND SEALSKIN SACKS, WITH MUFFS, &c., to match.

BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.

AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;
AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY-MOUNTED

WALKING CANES

of every description.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST assortment in this city can be found at

A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

GOODYEAR'S

INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

NO. 205 BROADWAY,

NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of

RUBBER GOODS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
TOYS OF ALL KINDS,
suitable for holiday presents.

Rubber Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Combs, Gloves,
Piano Covers, &c., &c.

DIARIES FOR 1868.

From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

The greatest variety in the City at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A great variety at low prices at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BIRDS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The largest collection of Belgian and half-breed Belgian Canaries ever imported. A large lot of fine Mocking Birds, Nightingales, Skylarks, and all other singing birds. Handsome Bird Cages. Bird-seed and Roeder's prepared Mocking Bird Food THAT NEVER SPOILS. At ROEDER'S, No. 128 West Broadway, New-York.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP OVERCOATS.

500 heavy Dark-blue Kersey Overcoats, large capes.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

FALL STYLES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Have on hand a large and select Stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.

Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore made by JOHN D. PRINCE, general, and WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and JOHN R. GARLAND, special partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the same to take effect on the 2d day of January, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

J. D. PRINCE.
JOHN R. GARLAND.
W. R. TRAVERS.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....Lemarie.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
To BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, Carnaghan, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
CALEDONIA, Macdonald, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
IOWA, Hedderwick, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.

From Pier No. 5 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

HECLA.....Dec. 18
TARIFA.....Dec. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN AND BERLIN.

First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.

The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.

For freight, steerage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building for 1868:

MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer, $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

VIRGINIA, Prowse.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, Cutting.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
DENMARK, Thomson.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
ERIN, Healy.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $130.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 29 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 21
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 11
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 18

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London. 105 Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....115 Steerage to Paris.....45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 41 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves New-York, Saturday, Dec. 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., (SPECIALLY FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. CLARK, Dec. 26.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. H. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York, Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.

T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP MOUNT VERNON.

Will sail for above ports from
PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage
Apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The elegant first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA,
JOHN DEANE, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 39, East River, as above, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
E. A. TURNER, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The splendid steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston. Also, to Indianola and Lavaca without charge for forwarding.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.

The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense to the consignees.

For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

OUTSIDE STEAMER FOR BALTIMORE.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.
TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 9 P. M.

The steamship ISAAC FRINK, Capt. E. M. HARRIS, is now loading at Pier No. 8 North River, and will sail as above. Freight forwarded free of commissions. Bills lading signed on the pier, or at the office of
WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 5 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPTHORN.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Oriental American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, for San Francisco, Jan. 12; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, (freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.

The splendid new Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

MARMION, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 28,

at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

Superior Cabin Accommodations.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.

MONEKA, Capt. SEACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
E. S. SOUDER, Capt. LEARY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The fast and popular steamships SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.

The fine steamer MATANZAS is now being refitted for the Winter service, and will sail on the following SATURDAY.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamships will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MAHONAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passpor Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.

Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets can be procured and staterooms secured at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short mer, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec 5, 12 M.	Wednes. Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 3 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 28 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN ROMER.—By order of the Greenwich and Rye Steamboat Co., the steamboat JOHN ROMER, well known as the fastest boat of her class in these waters, will be sold, without reserve, by Burdett, Jones & Co., on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock. For full particulars apply at ABENDROTH BROS., No. 169 Beekman-st., or C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $2. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st, between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

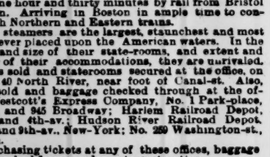
FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of FURNITURE, cheaper than any other house. Also, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING and CRADLES of all kinds, SOFAS and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS. Call and save money.

G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
Second furniture-store from the corner.
Note the number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES.



They are a perfect remedy for cold or sweaty feet, or corns. They relieve rheumatism and neuralgia. They absorb and remove the perspiration inside of rubber boots. To appreciate their merits they must have a trial. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. Retail price $1 per pair. E. A. HILL, Proprietor and Manufacturer, No. 1 Union-st., Boston, Mass. HENRY ELLIOTT, Agent, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! BELLS! BELLS!

Fifty Sleighs, 1,000 Strap Bells for sale, at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.; 300 Carriages, all styles; 1,500 sets harness.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—Sleighs.—50 for sale, at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.; 1,000 straps of sleigh bells, blankets, robes, &c.; 500 carriages; 1,000 sets harness.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TABles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—ALL KINDS OF LADIES' and Misses' custom-work made for the trade. DORNIN & SON, No. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.

A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.

By this route passengers do not change cars for 758 miles; save 48 miles to Chicago, 24 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to Cincinnati, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans.

Four through express trains daily: 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.

7 A. M.—Express for Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. Wharf.)

8:40 A. M.—Fast line for Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, making close connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.

10 A. M.—Express for West Philadelphia.

12 Noon.—Express for West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.

1 P. M.—Accommodation for Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. Wharf.)

4 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. Wharf.)

5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars attached to this train, and run through to Cincinnati without change, making but one change of cars to St. Louis and Chicago.

6:30 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia, (Kensington Depot.)

7:30 P. M.—Express for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars from New-York to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.

Tickets can be obtained and baggage checked through at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st. Station, Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and the principal hotels in New-York.

Local trains from New-York to Newark, Elizabeth, Perth Amboy, New-Brunswick, at intervals of ten to sixty minutes between 6 A. M. and 12 midnight.

F. W. JACKSON,
General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry):

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Otisville.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

8:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson, at 6:45 a.m. 9:15 A. M., 3:30, 4:45, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. BABB, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with Harlem Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached to Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

An Sunday train will run on Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie an intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

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Classes formed daily for pupils, from the advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary and church music classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
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For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 207 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for private lessons, $15 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 629 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

A T $10—BOOK-KEEPING, TIME UNLIMITED; Arithmetic, Spelling, Grammar, $5 each; 20 Writing Lessons, $2 50; day and evening. PAINE'S Colleges, Nos. 62 Bower and 347 Fulton, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. MOWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

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A HIGHLY EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY, who has taught eight years, desires a situation in a school. Having a medical education, she is competent to act in the capacity of physician to the young ladies intrusted to her care. Is willing to go South or West. Address Dr. Z. MAYS, Ithaca, N. Y.

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AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH PROFESSOR, lately arrived and speaking fluently English, wishes to find pupils in the evening at their residence. Address G. R., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN Canal will be closed for navigation on the 20th inst., unless sooner stopped by ice.

J. G. STEVENS, Engineer and Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Very valuable private collection of

ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

Now on exhibition, free,
At the Somerville Art Gallery,
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MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 17 and 18, at 7½ o'clock, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, an extensive and very valuable collection of modern pictures, including the private gallery of Frederick W. Martens, Esq., well known as the result of careful selection and liberal expenditure during many years, and containing many beautiful and costly works of various schools, by the following artists: Gualdo de Jonghe, Fairous, H. Bacon, Dell Acqua, J. Robie, Gesslschap, Koek Koek, L. de Meis, W. Amberg, Sonderland, Schiesinger, Otto Erdman, Carl Hoff, Count de Splandi, Henn Barrera, Serrure, Latechaner, C. Verlat, Louis Robbe, C. Springher, E. de Block, T. R. Tait, W. Camphausen, T. Rottisen, Muller, M. Calisch, W. Gentz, Wm. Hart, S. R. Percy, Lesslie,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sermon to Young Men by Rev. J. B. Dunn.

Rev. J. B. DUNN delivered the first of a contemplated course of sermons to young men, last evening, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Fiftieth-street, near Broadway. The subject was "The Young Man of Strength," and the text the words "Be ye strong and quit yourselves like men." 1 Sam. iv.: 9.

The preacher began by saying: Good advice is sometimes given to promote a bad course, as in the case of our text. These words were spoken to the Philistines as they stood in military array against the Hebrews, and on the eve of a great battle. The leader of the Philistines saw that though they might gain a victory or two at the outset, the Hebrews would ultimately triumph, therefore they meant to do all they could while they had an apparent advantage, and to incite their ranks as much as possible. They said to them, "Be strong, and quit yourselves like men." Fight bravely, fiercely, resolutely. They did so, and for awhile they were victorious. But eventually their defeat was all the more signal and overwhelming. Right finally triumphed, though for a time it seemed to be crushed. Some of its fortifications were demolished, some of its Moultries and Sumters were dismantled and evacuated. But at last it rose in majestic beauty, and its bright banners floated serenely over the shields of its vanquished enemies. This evening it is our purpose to dwell upon one great want of the age. Of poor, passive machines in human shape and men's apparel, we have enough; of dressed creatures that grace social parties, theatres and operas with their presence, educated on stories, fugitive poetry, weekly and monthly magazines; of butterfly things that flutter saddle in the light of fashion, as moths about a lamp —we have enough; yea, more than enough. But of men, spirits in earnest, souls that have an aim, bent toward some object, and that a great one, one worthy of their immortal nature; men who have vertebral columns, men who can be as courageous, as diligent, as unflinching and as hopeful in the concerns of God and the good of man, as hundreds are daily seen to be in the concerns of self, pleasure and wealth. What sublime instances does the record of our recent struggle furnish of what men can do and dare when they are warmed by a grand motive! Behold them bleeding in the charge, behold them harder yet, languishing to death in the wet and fatal trenches on either side. See the fruits of manly valor—what assaults will they not venture, what privation they will not endure! Why is it we so rarely see such displays of manly virtue and self-sacrifice in the cause of God? Sound bodies and strength to work long and hard, are necessary to the hour. A man's mental vigor depends much upon the state of his bodily health. A body too feeble and sickly checks and hampers very much all the mental efforts. Whether it be our climate, our early training, or our social and domestic habits I do not undertake to say, but the fact is apparent that more dyspeptic, sore-throated, attenuated, cadaverous, specimens of humanity are found among the rank of our young people than among the young men of almost any other country. The strength so much wasted is that power which God has imparted to form our character and to control the character and destinies of others—a strength which may be wasted on trifles, perverted to evil, or used for great and good purposes. As to how young men may become strong there is God's Word. We may smile at the Commonwealth man, the Scots Covenanter and the English Puritan for the sourness of their visages; but these stern, dark faces showed like lanterns from the torch of conviction within, and in giving them the utter seriousness of heart and strength of arm. The secret of their fortitude and energy and daring is found in the pocket Bible which each of them carried to the field, studied in the camp, and clung to when in prison, and which was often found next the heart when the dead body was carried from the field. Again, the neglect of prayer accounts for the prevailing frivolity, vacillation and inefficiency so noticeable among a large class of our young people. Speak of eloquence, that is the highest eloquence which persuades God. Speak of strength, that is the greatest which moveth the arm of Omnipotence. The great and abiding element of the young man is achievement. Daring, bearing, attaining these are objects. What worthier exemplar, what worthier companion, what worthier helper would you have in these struggles than Christ? Here is a champion who in daring and endurance outstripped all the heroes of history, and the lustre of whose great conquests eternity will not tarnish—a champion who challenged and defeated Hell itself, and fulfilled the awful boast, "Oh, death, I will be thy destruction!" Oh, young men, ye through whose souls the fervor of ambition floats, read and admire the record of this christian's deeds. Ye who are climbing into manhood, with its ardors and its chivalries, throbbing within you the pulse of manhood's only strength, the strength of the other brother's arm. Be strong, quit yourselves like men.

The Antiquity of Labor and Importance of Laborers.

A sermon before the mechanics of Brooklyn was delivered last evening, at the Academy of Music, by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. He took for his text the words, "Is not this the carpenter?" Jesus Christ, he said, had identified himself with the laboring class by becoming a working mechanic. The Lord appeared first in this world as a master builder, for during six days he had been preparing the earth for man's reception, and on the seventh had rested from his labors. Wealth did not incarnate a man from work, or rather wealth did not deprive a man of the high prerogative and privilege of working, nor take from him the enjoyment of toil. In the second appearance of God to man He again manifested himself as a laborer, twice setting the divine seal to industry. JUSTIN MARTYR said that Jesus of Nazareth, with his reputed father, made plows and harrows, and though there was no sacred history in confirmation of that declaration, yet the thought was a beautiful one—the Christ, the carpenter, made plows and yokes. Might he not have been thinking of His own tade when He gave the inimitable parable of the sowing of the seed and the raising of the corn, or when he said: "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and little in heart, though my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." When Christ wrought at the carpenter's trade in Judea, then was the coronation of labor. The mechanic had a glorious record. He ranked before the merchant, both in history and power. When the cross went forth that the guilty world should be crowned, God ordered his servant to build an ark; and mechanics having done so, thus, by their skill, perpetuated man's race. The skilled mechanic was described in language infinitely older than the hieroglyphics on the sides of the Pyramids; in the train of commerce, agriculture, and all the arts and sciences, he stood like the engineer at the head, slowing and stopping all at his will. The speaker next referred to the great influence exercised by tradesmen in present civilization, by reason of the part taken in the manufacture of all articles; and thought the merchants of Tyre might have been a powerful body, yet what would they have been but for the industrious mechanics of that city. He next illustrated the assertion that tradesmen had risen to the proudest position in society by mentioning the celebrated JOHN MILLER, of Edinburgh, a stone-cutter in his youth. And as another instance, which also showed the power of love, he alluded to the case of an Antwerp blacksmith, who was refused the hand of a daughter of a celebrated painter, because he was a mere mechanic and not of aristocratic blood. Instantly that he had learned he was forbidden to see the painter's daughter, he dropped the sledge and took up the brush, and in the course of time became eminent as a painter. One day the daughter pointed out to her father a picture which the smith had just painted, and so pleased was he with what he had been that he instantly gave consent to their marriage. In the army a tanner had recently been commander —Gen. GRANT. He left his shop and went forth to lead the soldiers of the country to victory, and probably his habit of handling leather was the means of producing his aptitude to hold the reins of Government. He rebuked the spirit of aristocracy, and said God would glorify labor in every age and in every land. True nobility was nobility of thought, character and labor; and though labor itself was not noble or ignoble, yet when it was associated with intellect or dignified by nature, its possessor had a right to the title of nobility. Next, alluding to the great scarcity of employment at present—over 50,000 persons being out of employment in New-York and Brooklyn, without the privilege of working—he made a few passing remarks on the great temptation that pressed upon men when brought to the gate of poverty. He mentioned the instance of a woman who, urged on by the cry of her starving children, stole a loaf from a baker's shop; but he (the speaker) observed that God, who, as a father pitieth his children, looked with gentleness upon such a thief.

The American Church Missionary Society.

The first of a series of public meetings of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, was held last evening at the Anthon Memorial Church in West Forty-eighth-street. After the usual evening services, Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH delivered a short address, in which he spoke of the philanthropic tendencies of the age, and the endeavors being made to raise the lower classes to a better position than that they now occupy. He said the labors of the Committee extended over the whole diocese, but he wished to speak more particularly of the City. About 100,000 persons in New-York are now living in tenement-houses and wretched hovels, ignorant, debased and despairing, or existing in a state of apathy worse than despair. It is there that the Committee desired to reach. Mr. SMITH then spoke of the evils surrounding those who live in the City, and said that surely the time is come when our gambling-houses and houses of prostitution ought to be closed by our authorities. In reference to the Committee, he said that it was founded upon an Evangelical basis, and he felt sure that the public only required to know this in order to give freely. The two or three Evangelical Societies in this City obtained more contributions in the course of a year than all the other societies put together. The Evangelical members of the church were the ones who gave most freely. Mr. SMITH concluded by an earnest appeal for aid in the work undertaken by the Committee.

Rev. B. B. LEACOCK, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, said that his church is situated in the Seventeenth Ward and in one of the worst parts of the City, where the observance of the Sabbath is unknown. In this ward there are 21,000 inhabitants and but twenty-three Protestant organizations. In the two churches under the care of the Committee in this ward 1,500 children received instruction every Sabbath. Through these children their parents were reached. Much good had already been done, but much remained to be accomplished. The Sabbath-school teachers labored indefatigably, but their force was small. What was at present most needed in his section of the City was furniture for the school-room. At present many of the children had to stand during school hours. From three hundred to four hundred dollars would supply all the furniture needed, and he hoped that amount would be given by those present.

After a few remarks by Rev. Mr. RISING, a collection was taken up and the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

The New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union.

A largely attended meeting of Christian people, irrespective of denomination, was held in the Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Nineteenth-street, last evening, Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., President of the New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union, conducting the exercises. Rev. Dr GAUSE offered the opening prayer.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS said the New-York Sunday-school Union was in the fifty-second year of its existence. He gave some interesting facts connected with the early history of the Church in whose edifice they were. It was scarcely possible to calculate the large work that had been done, but a great field yet invited laborers to enter into the work of those who had passed away. Fifty-two years ago the population of New-York was but 96,000; now it was nearly, if not altogether, a million. There was a loud, earnest call for help. Christian, God-fearing men and women were wanted as teachers. The Police Agent reported the other day that 3,000 children had been arrested for intemperance; that was a fact which pleaded strongly for help, and it was hoped that the right kind of teachers would respond without delay.

Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., pastor of the church, addressed the congregation on the subject of "Teaching Capacity." Whatever object parents might have in sending their children to the Sabbath-school, the teacher's duty was to teach. In view of the scarcity of teachers it was difficult to place a standard for teaching capacity, for fear some might be driven away from the inclination or desire to become teachers. They who undertake this important work should regard the children under their charge as intellectual beings, with certain faculties for comprehending the things which they are told or taught. If teachers failed to prepare themselves during the week for their work, they would get into one common groove of ordinary routine truths, repeating over and over again the same divine truths. The children getting nothing new get disheartened, the teachers become dispirited without knowing why, and abandon the work. If ministers acted in this careless way their preaching would be just as ineffectual. The children should also be regarded as moral beings. Teachers then must have moral qualifications for their work. Our own character should be moulded after the manner of our teaching. It must never be forgotten that the children are also spiritual beings, possessed of immortal souls, hence teachers should be spiritually-minded persons. He did not desire to throw off any who were conscious of their imperfection spiritually, but it was of the utmost importance that teachers should be imbued with spiritual feeling in order that they might speak of that which they knew themselves.

Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN spoke on "The Divine Warrant for Sunday-schools." The Sunday-school was the outgrowth of the protest against the encroachments of the Church of Rome. There were not wanting men of power who would, if they could obtain sufficient countenance, open a crusade against the Sabbath-school as an institution. Neither were there wanting even in Christian bodies those who questioned the propriety of using this agency in promoting Christian truth. The work of ROBERT RAIKES was started at a time when the missionary work was reprobated —a time when CARY was characterized by the Earl of Chatham as a consecrated cobbler. The school instituted by RAIKES was merely a preparatory one. Out of it grew the higher standard of the work—it opened the way for lay preaching. Up to that time the right to preach was regarded as an inalienable reservation for ordained ministers, but then not only was the laity brought to the work, but women as well as men, and here the work had reached its highest point of usefulness. Christ was preached in the Sabbath-school to all classes and conditions of men by the agency of all classes and conditions of persons, women as well as men, bond as well as free, young as well as old, poor as well as rich, low as well as high, learned and unlearned—by all on whom the Spirit of the Lord had fallen. The Sabbath-school was the church in action, and they should rise and begin the work as they had never done before and good must result from the efforts.

Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., being absent, the following letter, explaining the reason why he must be absent from all such gatherings for the present, was read:

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, Dec. 13, 1867.

Since I saw you, and definitely promised to speak at your meeting on Sunday evening, I have experienced a Providence which will necessarily compel me for some time to withdraw entirely from all public work outside of my own Church. I refer to the summons before an Ecclesiastical Court, to answer the charge of willfully violating the Canons of my Church, in that I preached last Summer in the Methodist Church in New-Brunswick, N. J. The notoriety which has been given to this case by my prosecutors, for I have thus far said or written nothing myself, puts me in a very awkward attitude before the community. And as the trial proceeds, it seems to fall from bad to the already anxious and sympathetic popular curiosity. So far from limiting it threatens to enlarge the demands upon my time in public lectures and speeches far beyond any possibility of mine to fulfill them. And then, too, every such appearance of mine must, in the nature of men and things, partake more of the character of a personal spectacle than an opportunity for evangelistic work. Now, I cannot consent thus to appeal to the public. I should feel much embarrassed in doing so. While my reputation rests under this cloud of implied censure, I cannot trust my emotions and judgment counsel as absolute retirement and privacy as I can observe. In the course I must make a beginning, and while I greatly dislike to make my declination of your invitation the first of a series, I think it more decisively because the cause of Sunday-schools is so near my heart, and the gentlemen of the Committee are so dear friends of mine that I am sure of a kind and appreciative construction of my course. Beyond my personal feelings which disincline me to these extra-parochial services I am convinced that the proprieties of my position counsel a like withdrawal. The charge preferred against me involves the accusation of moral perjury. For, if I have offended the canon of the Church styled that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, then have I violated sacred engagements and a solemn oath. It certainly, then, becomes me patiently to wait for the action of the Court now constituted before I attempt to instruct others. The people of my own charge having in the most unmistakable language affirmed their agreement and make common cause with me in this trial, I feel that I can and ought conscientiously and exclusively to stand by them. Though the question at issue is one of principle, which concerns all evangelical men in the Episcopal Church as much as myself, if in its adjudication I must for the time stand personally responsible. This I am content to do, anticipating a glorious vindication in our Church and before the world of the Christian crime with which I am charged. Still another consideration leads me to the same conclusion. To prepare a suitable and exhaustive defense in this action will require all the time that I can possibly spare from my extended parochial work. The question at issue cannot be superficially settled. And to present an argument adapted to the importance of the case will occasion very much patient study, which will be incompatible with outside engagements. You will appreciate the pain it gives me to write such a note as this. I count it one of the dearest privileges of my ministry to give my voice in such appeals as you propose to make. It is one of the greatest disappointments of my life to be absent from the Sunday meeting. But I have detailed to you the reasons, and I think they will commend themselves to your judgment. All my heart is with you if Providence does keep me body at home. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.

Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., of the Church of the Ascension, delivered the closing address. He alluded to the numerous evils and temptations by which the youth of this City are surrounded. He disapproved of the application of the term "Mission" to the work of evangelization in this City. The poor were by the use of that word set apart, at least they felt that they were, hence the failure to accomplish the great work of the church. He advocated the Union characteristic of the organization under whose auspices they were met; all standing upon the platform of calling upon the people who love the Lord Jesus Christ without denominational distinction. We could not expect the coming of the millennial day until we had thrown aside all exclusiveness, and unite on the simple fundamental principle of that Union.

The exercises were concluded by the singing of the doxology and the benediction.

Home Missions—Meeting at Dr. Adams' Church—The Pacific Railroad as an Agency for the Evangelization of our Country.

Last evening a union meeting of the New School Presbyterian Church was held at Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, to listen to remarks relative to the Pacific Railroad as an agency for the immediate evangelization of our country. The route of the road, localities of villages, towns, &c., were illustrated by a map which was suspended at the rear of the pulpit. The meeting was opened with prayer and singing, after which Dr. ADAMS explained the object of the gathering, and introduced Rev. Dr. KENDALL as the first speaker.

Dr. KENDALL, referring to the map, pointed out the wide extent of our territory, and especially of that section of it lying beyond the Mississippi River. This western portion he considered to be the proper field for the efforts of missions. He then mentioned the various railroads in course of construction in the West, and spoke particularly of the Pacific Railway, the building of which is being pushed forward with great rapidity. It was these railroads that attracted population, and as the villages and towns increased they would need more missionaries. In order thoroughly to carry out the views of the Home Missionary Society, additional funds were required, and the speaker hoped the Christian people would contribute liberally to the cause. It was important to establish this year a mission station 500 miles west of Omaha.

Rev. Mr. MARTIN was the next speaker. God, he said, was now stretching across the Continent one of the greatest moral agencies it ever had known. Upon our Pacific coast were wealth, climate and natural gifts, all of which betokened a large population in that section at no distant day. Mr. KENDALL then referred to the mineral and vegetable productions of California, Montana and Nevada. What the people of this Western domain needed, he said, was Christian influence. It was for the people of New-York to say how much of the unbounded wealth of this City should go toward building churches and schools, and supporting missions in the far West.

Dr. ADAMS next addressed the congregation. He called the attention of his hearers to the necessity of rendering immediate aid toward the erection of houses of worship on the line of the Pacific Railroad.

Rev. Dr. ELLENWOOD, on being introduced, alluded to the destitution of many religious organizations at the West—some being without a church—and pictured the disadvantages arising from such a condition of want. The sum required to build a church was $500, and Mr. ELLENWOOD hoped the hearts of the people would be open to the subject of encouraging the men engaged in the important work of home missions.

Prof. HITCHCOCK followed. The late war, he said, had left a burdensome debt on the country, and yet had it not been for that war the Pacific Railway would not be in such an advanced state as it is at present. He spoke of the West as a most promising field for missionaries, and informed his hearers that most of the students at the Union Theological Seminary were anxious to make the West their field of missionary labor. Furnish them with the means and they would go at once.

Other speakers followed, after which the meeting was closed with singing the Benediction.

City Sunday-school and Missionary Society.

The Board of Managers of this Society held their monthly meeting on Friday evening, in one of their mission chapels, No. 392 Broome-street. W. W. CORNELL, Esq., President, occupied the Chair. From the reports of Rev. D. L. MARKS and Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS, Pastors in charge, and of the Chairmen of the several committees, we gather the following statement of the work of this Society during the month of November: Sessions of Sunday-schools held, 80; sermons preached, 83; prayer-meetings held, 72; class-meetings 67; families visited, 1,598; pages tracts distributed, 2,981; 508 families prayed with; 191 sick visited; 19 funerals attended; 18 baptised; 25 conversions. The mission schools and societies are all reported in a prosperous and growing condition, and in many of the missions there is a deep religious feeling manifest. Bank-street chapel is reported as particularly prosperous both in numbers and in religious interest. In One Hundred and Fifty-second-street a school was organized on the 2d of November, with about 50 scholars, and on the last Sabbath of the month its members had increased to 100 scholars. During the month the mission-room, in Sixty-first-street, has been enlarged to meet the demand for more room for the school. The mission-chapel, in Eleventh-street, is so nearly completed that it is expected that all will be finished by the 1st of January, prox. Arrangements were made for the renting of rooms for mission purposes, and several other reports of committees were received, after which the meeting adjourned until Friday, June 10.

Sunday-school Reunion.

Yesterday was a day of great interest at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, (near Division-street,) the morning and afternoon services being appropriate to the reunion of the former and present officers, teachers and scholars of the Sabbath-school.

The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Rev. F. BROWN and Messrs. J. H. OCKERSHAUSEN and J. B. CRAWFORD, had secured the services of Rev. W. C. HOYT, of Brooklyn, (a former teacher in the school,) to preach in the morning, but in consequence of his sudden illness, Rev. L. S. WEED, Pastor of the Allen-street M. E. Church, kindly consented to take his place. He selected for his text the words recorded in John xii.: 24, and discoursed ably upon the Nature of Redemption.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock a large audience gathered in the main room, the scholars sitting in the side seats under the galleries, and the Bible Class in the choir gallery. Rev. Bishop JAMES, with the following gentlemen, who were once Superintendents of the Forsyth-street School, occupied seats in the altar: Wm. Truslow, Jacob Vandolar, Hutson Langstroth, Wm. Eaves, Thos. Henderson, Philo Scofield, Chas. A. Scofield, Richard Lavery, Macbeth, John Miles and Wm. Cartwright. Mr. JOHN H. OCKERSHAUSEN, the present Superintendent, presided, and after prayer by the Pastor, he offered a few remarks pertinent to the occasion, after which a number of reminiscences were made by those present, recounting the speaker's experience in this school. Bishop JAMES, before dismissing the assemblage, alluded happily to the work accomplished by this church and Sabbath-school in former years, and expressed confidence in their future equal success. It might be difficult, he granted, to point out this old landmark of Methodism, but it could be done, and he had no doubt that fifty years hence some will stand in this same temple and bless God for their salvation.

As the hour approached for closing it was found that very many who desired to speak had not been able to do so for want of time, and it was decided to resume the reunion services at an early day was unanimously adopted by the congregation. The benediction concluded the interesting exercises of the occasion.

Installation of a Pastor at Greenpoint.

A large congregation assembled at the Reformed Church, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon, to witness the installation of the new pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCKELVEY, late of the Classis of New-Brunswick. Rev. CHARLES J. SHEPARD, of Newtown, presided, and discoursed from the first Colossians, chapter 1, verse 28. Rev. D. S. PORTER charged the pastor, and Rev. Mr. ATWATER charged the people.

Temperance Meeting.

A temperance meeting was held last evening at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. Col. WOOD occupied the chair. Rev. GEORGE LANCING TAYLOR made a very powerful argument in favor of temperance, predicting most hopeful results from the present great movement in its favor.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.

Attempted Murder and Suicide—A Mother Endeavors to Destroy Herself and her Four Children.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock Officer RAE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while on duty in Amity-place, saw a man come hastily out of the house No. 29 and look up and down the street anxiously. He called to the man, asking if he wanted an officer, and receiving an affirmative reply, Officer RAE crossed the street, when the man said that his name was BOARDMAN, that he lived at No. 29 Amity-place, that the top floor was occupied by a family named BOONE, and that having been awakened by strange noises and groans in their apartments he was fearful there was something wrong. Officer RAE at once ascended to the top floor, and, receiving no response to his knock, burst open the door and entered the room. In the uncertain light he saw the bodies of one woman and four children lying on the bed and floor, all insensible and all apparently laboring under the effect of poison.

Officer RAE immediately hastened for medical assistance, to obtain which was no easy task at that hour in the morning; he finally succeeded in securing the services of Drs. PERRY and DONNE. The physicians, upon their arrival, decided that the parties were laboring under the effects of laudanum, and by the usual treatment eventually succeeded in restoring all of them to consciousness, and placing them beyond immediate danger. They were then removed to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where the woman stated that her name was ANNA BOONE, that she is 41 years of age and is the mother of the four children, DANIEL, aged 13; GRACE, aged 12; MARSILLA, aged 10, and WILLIAM, aged 9. She said she had administered the laudanum to her children and herself, and had been driven to the act by poverty; seeing no hope in the future, left alone with four helpless children depending upon her for support, and unable to provide for them she could no longer endure the sight of their wasting faces nor their cries for bread, and she had, as a last resort, determined to remove them and herself to a place where hunger never comes and the weary are at rest. The scene at the Station-house, as she told her tale of want and desperation, is described as having been a most affecting one, forcing tears even from stoical policemen.

As soon as they were able to bear removal the woman and children were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where they received every attention and all gave indications that they would rapidly recover from the effects of the poison. Officer RAE, upon the confession of Mrs. BOONE, entered a charge of attempted homicide against her which upon her recovery will bring the case before the police court, when all the facts of the case will doubtless be brought out. The officer is entitled to great credit in connection with the affair, as it is asserted by competent authority that but for his vigilance and intelligent promptitude all of the parties would have died.

The children who thus grazed the edge of eternity are well-known in the environs of New-York, and on the various ferry-boats. For some time during the Summer they have gained a precarious subsistence by giving a unique sort of entertainment on the boats and in front of the hotels at the watering-places. The boy DANIEL recited portions of SHAKESPEARE, particularly *Hamlet's* soliloquy, with an effect that always brought voluntary contributions from the bystanders, and the beautiful face and clear sweet voice of GRACE, who added her songs to the entertainment, always added something to the common store. The coming of Winter put an end to the travels of the children and reduced the family to destitution.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Five Dwellings Consumed in Brooklyn —Defective Hose and Frozen Hydrants—Fires in this City.

Early yesterday morning two fires occurred in Brooklyn which were most disastrous in their consequences. The first broke out at 7:30 A. M. in the three-story brown front house No. 4 South Oxford-street, corner of De Kalb-avenue, owned by Mr. ISAAC D. MCCLASKEY. The fire was first discovered by Miss MCCLASKEY, daughter of this gentleman. Instant alarm was given, and in a very short time the fire engines made their appearance. The flames, however, spread most rapidly.

Several of the hydrants were frozen, and the hose was so leaky that it was next to worthless. The building was totally consumed. The loss was $30,000, partly covered by an insurance of $12,000, in the Mechanic, Continental, Long Island and other companies. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defect of the flues. The next house had a similar fate. It was occupied by H. CRUCOS, and the injury done amounts to $22,000, partly covered by an insurance of $10,000 in the Montauk, Continental and other houses. The house No. 8 was also consumed; loss, $10,000, covered by insurance in the Continental Company. The fire burned itself out on the roof of the premises No. 10, occupied by R. F. MASON, where it caused a loss of $2,000. Insurance on house No. 10 was effected in the Corn Exchange Company. The engines were scarcely of any service. After the firemen had done work the storekeepers in the vicinity opened their business places and provided them with refreshments of every kind. A cold wash was donated by Mr. ACKERMAN, Hose Company No. 1, and restored to the owner, a gentleman who had occupied one of the burned buildings.

The second fire occurred in a two-story frame house in Fulton, near Reed-avenue, owned by a Mr. KAISER, and occupied as a grocery store by C. D. FICKENSCHER. The alarm was given at 11 A. M., but in this instance also the hose was bad, and the house was totally destroyed. The loss is $1,000, insured in the Phœnix Company for $900. A three-story frame house adjoining, owned by MICHAEL J. LOWRY, No. 242 Adelphi-street, valued at $4,500, was totally consumed. It was insured in the Metropolitan Company of New-York for $3,000. It was occupied by ALOW ANSTED, a butcher, who lost on stock $200; no insurance. The adjoining one-story frame building, corner of Reed-avenue and Fulton, suffered $200 damage; no insurance. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the residence of GEORGE GAY, Bedford-avenue, near Penn-street, E. D., took fire from a defective flue, and was damaged to the extent of $500. There was no fire alarm.

At 6:40 o'clock A. M. a fire was discovered in the building No. 77 Mott-street, which inflicted severe loss before the flames were subdued. The first and second floors were occupied by R. C. SCOTT as a cracker baker, and the third floor by WM. H. ALLEN as a mineral grinding establishment. The loss of SCOTT is about $500, and of ALLEN about $5,000. The building is owned by THOMAS NEALINS, and is damaged to the extent of $10,000. All the losses are fully covered by insurance.

At 1 o'clock A. M. a fire broke out on the first floor of No. 51 New-street, occupied as offices. It was extinguished by the Police without giving any alarm. It was caused by the carelessness of some plumbers who had been at work on the floor the previous evening. Loss about $50.

At 3:50 A. M. a fire was discovered in the store of JOHN PETERS, No. 49 West Broadway, caused by a log of wood rolling from the hearth upon the floor. It was extinguished by Officer MCCONNELL. Damage trifling.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the drying-room on the third floor of the malt-house of WILLIAM OLIVER, No. 509 West Forty-ninth-street. The flames were extinguished with a loss of $2,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

BAROMETER.

Day and Date, 1867.	Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Dec. 8	30.082	30.040	30.084	30.069
Monday, Dec. 9	30.050	30.151	30.150	30.118
Tuesday, Dec. 10	29.840	29.793	29.902	29.832
Wednesday, Dec. 11	29.940	29.902	29.962	29.951
Thursday, Dec. 12	29.982	29.794	29.832	29.953
Friday, Dec. 13	29.800	29.964	30.074	29.946
Saturday, Dec. 14	30.160	30.134	30.073	30.122
Week mean				29.765
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Dec. 14				30.16
Minimum at 9 P. M. of Dec. 12				29.782
Difference, or Range				0.378

THERMOMETER.

Day and Date, 1867.	Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Dec. 8	21.00	27.00	23.07	23.90
Monday, Dec. 9	23.08	19.00	21.07	21.50
Tuesday, Dec. 10	24.02	31.07	27.01	27.03
Wednesday, Dec. 11	25.06	30.05	30.00	28.70
Thursday, Dec. 12	14.10	6.05	8.00	9.50
Friday, Dec. 13	5.08	9.02	7.05	7.43
Saturday, Dec. 14	7.03	7.03	19.04	17.46
Week mean				18.98
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Dec. 10				37.80
Minimum at 3 A. M. of Dec. 14				3 80
Difference, or Range				34.00

WIND.

Date.	7 A. M. Course.	2 P. M. Course.	9 P. M. Course.	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 9 P. M.	Mean distance per hour.
				Miles.	*Miles.*
Dec. 8	W. N. W.	W.	W.	345.70	13.159
Dec. 9	N. W.	N.	N. W.	194.20	8.092
Dec. 10	S. W.	W.	N. W.	210.00	8.750
Dec. 11	S. W.	N.	N.	87.60	3.650
Dec. 12	N. E.	N. W.	N. E.	210.20	8.758
Dec. 13	N. E. by N.	N.	N.	782.40	29.568
Dec. 14	N. N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	258.60	10.777
Total distance				2,058.75	

CLOUDS.

Day and Date, 1867.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Dec. 8	1.	9.	0.	3.33
Monday, Dec. 9	9.	1.	10.	6.66
Tuesday, Dec. 10	10.	8.	2.	6.66
Wednesday, Dec. 11	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Thursday, Dec. 12	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Friday, Dec. 13	10.	0.	5.	5.00
Saturday, Dec. 14	10.	10.	10.	10.00

REMARKS.—Snow, on the 10th, commenced at 4:28 A. M., ceased at 9:24 A. M.; duration 4 hours 56 minutes; depth 5 inches. Snow on the 11th, a few flakes only. Snow on the 12th and 13th, a severe storm; commenced at 12:42 A. M. on the 12th, ended at 1:40 A. M. (deducting 3 hours intermission) on the 13th; duration, 21 hours 22 minutes; depth, 12.5 inches; total, 36 hours 18 minutes; depth, 13.0 inches.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF AN INDIAN.—Saturday evening TIOBONIA KWENTENION, (which, interpreted, is said to be Enos Thompson,) an Indian, called at No. 54 Wooster-street, a resort of people of color, and proposed to take the proprietress, EMMA J. THOMPSON, to the theatre. He had about him some $300, which, for safe keeping, he delivered to EMMA, who locked it up in a trunk in her room. Upon their return from the theatre it was found that the trunk had been broken open and the money stolen. ENOS made known his loss and the attending circumstances at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and Detective QUINN arrested EDWARD LAYTON, ALFRED THOMPSON, EMMA J. THOMPSON and LIZZIE ANDERSON, all colored, being all the persons connected with the house. They were arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and there being no positive evidence against any of them they were remanded for further examination.

INQUESTS.—Yesterday Coroner GOVER held inquests in the following cases. At the Second Precinct Station, over the body of JAMES MCVETY, who had fallen accidentally from Pier No. 23 into the East River, and although rescued from the river before life was extinct, had died soon afterward. Verdict of accidental death.... At the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, over the body of a female infant found in a box at Pier No. 55 East River, in which there being no evidence obtainable that threw any light upon the circumstances of the case, an open verdict was rendered.... At No. 680 Water-street, over the body of JOSEPH KING, an infant aged two months, found dead in bed with its mother yesterday morning. Verdict of death by accidental suffocation.

NOT TRAVELING ON THE SAME TRAIN.—The American Equal Rights Association, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at their rooms in New-York, Dec. 14, unanimously resolved "that this Association disclaims all responsibility for or indorsement of the series of meetings held by GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Mrs. STANTON, and SUSAN B. ANTHONY. We do this because there is a misapprehension in the public mind in regard to these meetings, which have been held without consultation with or approval of the American Equal Rights Association." The resolution is sent us for publication signed by EDWIN A. STUDWELL, Chairman Executive Committee, and LUCY STONE, Secretary.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—In the General Term room of the Supreme Court to-day, at 10 A. M., the applicants for admission to the Bar who were examined at the November General Term of the Supreme Court, and have been favorably reported by the Examining Committee and the Committee on Character, are to attend for the purpose of signing the roll of attorneys, taking the oath of office as required by the Constitution, and receiving their licenses as practicing as attorneys and counsellors in all the Courts of this State. Several decisions will at the same time be rendered at the General Term.

BIRTH IN THE STREET.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, MARY ANN DONOHUE, twenty-three years of age, gave birth to a child in the public street at the corner of Amity and Sullivan streets. She was found at the moment of the birth by Officers CARMAN and WOOD, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who, procuring a hack, removed her and the child to Bellevue Hospital. The woman said she was from Troy, and had been put out of a house in this City during the night, but refused to give any more information.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Mrs. ROSETTA M. HARDIE was yesterday taken before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court, upon a charge of perjury preferred by COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 247 Madison-avenue. The offence is alleged to have been committed some time ago in connection with an affidavit setting forth that she had paid Mr. PALMER $2,500 on account of rent. She was released upon her parole to appear this morning for examination.

IMPORTANT ARREST YESTERDAY.—Detective HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested JOHN MCGINNIS, charged with being implicated in the murder of HENRY WEINTRAUBE, who, it will be remembered, was shot by a gang of drunken rowdies on election night, as he was sitting at a table in the saloon No. 812 Third-avenue. It is alleged that the Police have strong evidence against MCGINNIS.

FUR ROBBERY.—Saturday night the store of L. LANG, No. 143 Grand-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of 138 mink skins, 24 mink collars, and 55 sable skins, valued at about $5,000. No clue to the perpetrators of the burglary has yet been obtained.

MORTALITY OF LAST WEEK.—There were only 365 deaths in this City last week, 20 less than during the week before.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY OF NEWARK.—The New-England Society of Newark have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, JAMES R. PINNEO; Vice Presidents, A. S. Hubbell, Wm. Shore, Elihu Day, Demas Colton, Col. E. H. Wright and C. F. Fisher, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, John W. Taylor; Treasurer and Recording Secretary, Major A. B. Twitchell. The Society will celebrate Forefather's Day by a reception and dinner on Monday evening, Dec. 23.

BREVITIES.—An infant daughter of EDWARD and CATHERINE LUDWICK, residing in Newark, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning. Dr. DODD, the County Physician, granted a certificate of burial. ....Mr. T. D. HUNT, of Summit, was quite severly injured by collision of the ferry-boat *Morristown* with a schooner during the storm, on Thursday last .... In consequence of the exception of a large number of houses in